PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No 54,749.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th June	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
2nd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9660
14th "	ARABIA	7908		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly namely on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olivnak	1st July 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olivnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badessich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,885	G. Gillhaber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Managers House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because [illegible]

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, [illegible] respectfully [illegible]

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
MADURA	1,910	Mon 21st June	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 17th June	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 18th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,910 tons, 21st June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,020 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections as ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnon	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,278	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,588	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,116	Rebufat	29th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Lowest Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	X 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000 T. Dini		17th June 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000 G. Relsito		17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000 T. Dini		17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
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No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YOKOO,

GUBERNMENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which will be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank executes and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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COX'S AGENCY Ltd., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Asung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Paris
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Dairen	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryoiya (Fort Arthur)	
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The Bank of England | The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. | The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. | The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

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DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
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PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

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AMERICAN CLOTH,
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GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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FORT,
AGENTS FOR
THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

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2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

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Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED
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Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
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TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as resolved and passed by the Share-holders of the above Company, at their 35th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a DIVIDEND for the 2nd half year ending 31st December, 1908, at Rs. 30 per each whole Share and at Rs. 7-8 per each quarter Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st June, 1909, between the hours of 12-0 noon and 3-0 P. M. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those Share-holders, whose names appear in the Company's Register on 14th June, 1909, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૰,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANIBAI, widow of PARMANANDAS GOPALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property:

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogli, on the Northern side of Kalachowki Road, and on the Western side of Parel Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 557 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 10 (1) and 10 (2), and Street Nos. 20 and 20A, and bounded as follows:—That it to say, on or towards the East by a private passage, on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Ibrahim Mamuje and Usif Mamuji Patel, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Bomanji Pavri, and on or towards the South by the Kalachowki Road.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1898.

(1) CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM and another ... ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARAYAN ELSETTI, heir and legal representative of ELSETTI SETTIBA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 17th day of December, 1908, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs as executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Gulab, widow of Jamnadas Ranchoddas and of the original defendant Elsetti Settiba and of his heir and legal representative Narayan Elsetti Settiba, the present defendant in the following properties, viz: Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 12, Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 105, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4580 and 4581, New No. 4028, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114, New Survey No. 214/4555 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Settiba Venkati, on the south by the 13th Kamatipura lane and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Settiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2082 and 2083, Street No. 116-118 and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Vadi-Venkati but now of the said Settiba Venkati, on the west by the property of Jati Sayaba, on the north by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

LOST

FIVE Pieces of GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of 3½ per cent. of Rupees One Thousand each, standing in the name of BEYRAMJEE COOVERJI SURTY, have been LOST this day, between Bora Bazar Street and Bank of Bombay. Notice is hereby given to the public that any person deal with the said pro-notes will deal at his sole risk and costs. Whoever will bring them to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

BEYRAMJEE COOVERJEE SURTY,
Care of
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCUS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bad case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPHOLFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Grand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 21, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once, BOARD and LODGING in a cool, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanas, and what Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at TWO Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If at a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail, a complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICE, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

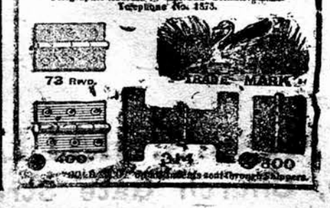
REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED a Hindu COMPOUNDER for Baroda State. Pay Rs. 15 per month. Apply to Dr. MOMLE, Medical Officer, Baroda State.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS. 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address:—"HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1573.


"Gold's Hinges are the best in the world."—Extract from Report of Messrs. Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.C., Manchester.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 409 of 1909.
TAR MAHOMED v/s. HAWABAI.

Under instructions from E. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bangri Bazar, Abdul Rahman Street, the following:—

Hair brushes, mother-o'-pearl glass and metal buttons, tops, scissors, pocket knives, metal watches, combs, needles, chain knives, celluloid combs, mouth harmonica, necktie slips, hand mirrors, watch chains, spectacle cases, glass vases, toy boats, wooden snuff boxes, metal polish, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

Private offers for the whole stock-in-trade will be received by the Receiver upto the day previous to the sale. The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, known as "Cloisters" or No. 9, Queen's Gardens, situate within the Cantonment of Poona.

Under instructions from Mr. Thomas Howell Williams Idris, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Phillips, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of June, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immovable property:—

DESCRIPTION:—All that pukka built tiled upperstoried Bungalow, with out-buildings appurtenant thereto, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28, Staff Lines, and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, erected on a piece of land situate within the Cantonment of Poona in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Bungalow and premises, formerly known as No. 27, Staff Lines, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, belonging to the estate of the said Benjamin Phillips, on the South and East by the Public Road and on the West by the boundary of the Bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the right of occupancy of which said piece of land subject to Cantonment Rules and Regulations was originally granted to Lt.-Col. Waddington and was vested in the said Benjamin Phillips at the date of his death.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., attorneys for the Executor at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The bungalow is open for inspection.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH JUNE, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to House Builders, Contractors, Merchants and others.

SALE of SUPERIOR English Tiles for Walls, Staircases and Furniture.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, on account of the Consignors, offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th Instant, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time).

A large consignment of glazed printed and embossed enamel tiles for walls, staircases, furniture and for interior decoration of rich designs and high quality.

Will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 16TH JUNE, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land:

Vacant plot No. 1 to 5, Parel Road (near Bhendi Bazar.)

Vacant plot No. 6 to 13, Sandhurst Road (near Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar).

Vacant plot No. 14, Memonwada Road.

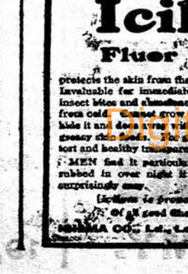
Vacant plot Nos. 15 and 16, Nishanpada Road, behind the Doongri Market.

Vacant plot No. 17, Doongri Street (opposite Doongri Market).

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH JUNE, 1909.

THROUGHOUT THE
LENGTH AND BREADTH.
OF THE COUNTRY.



KESHRANJAN
REIGNS SUPREME.
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled
KESHRANJAN is unparalleled.
KESHRANJAN is unprecedented.
KESHRANJAN—The ladies' choicest dressing, perfumed and medicated Hair-oil.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Rs. 1-5.

KUTAJARISHTA or Specific for Dysentery radically cures Dysentery accompanied by fever, anasarca, and other complications. In dysentery, with anæmia, a feeling of weakness, bloody stools, accompanied by severe griping pain, frequent motions, loss of appetite, &c., it acts like a charm. It can be safely administered to patients of all ages. In the dysentery of old age it can be safely said that it is the only infallible specific. Price for two boxes of pills and one phial of mixture (to last for two weeks), Rs. 8; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure, Rs. 20·0; Packing and Postage extra, Rs. 1-8.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER;

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

N. B.—TELEGRAMS "KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

Nature's Way to Beauty.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless
Icilma
Fluor Cream
protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and shaneless and for preventing blemishes from coming. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of devoting greasy cold cream. The ideal tonic for the complexion, for it imparts a soft and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal. MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.
Obtainable in proprietary size flacons of all good Chemists and Stores or
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, ON SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas and Co., and on account and risk of the concerned the following valuable parcels of pearls:—

Parcel No. 1, white Jiwan pearls, bunch 4, about 38 strings.

Parcel No. 2, white "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 4 strings.

Parcel No. 3, white "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 5 strings.

Parcel No. 4, white "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 6 strings.

Parcel No. 5, white thin "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 8 strings.

Parcel No. 6, one necklace, about 94 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 7, one necklace, about 99 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 8, one necklace, about 86 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 9, one necklace, about 79 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 10, one necklace, about 79 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 11, one fancy Button.

Parcel No. 12, one fancy "Soojni."

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GARDEN LAND and BUNGALOWS, at Ghatkoper.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 5 P.M., (S.T.), at Ghatkoper, in the village of Kirol, Thana Road, the following garden land and bungalows:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with bungalows, chawls, stables, three substantially built wells of sweet water, etc., and fruit trees standing thereon, bearing survey No. 43, and pot Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 (portion of 1), 8, 9, 10, 11, and moiety Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and bearing Survey No. 47, and pot Nos. 2 (half), 5, 6, 7, 20 (half), and containing by admeasurement about 24,190 square yards.

The fruit trees are of hafoes, paheri kalum, pampetnoose, guava, mozambique, oranges, beetelnuts, cocoanuts, pomegranets, almonds, mulberry, chickoo, peaches, jack fruits, figs, apples, rose apples, kajoos, lemons, etc., in all about 460 fruit trees.

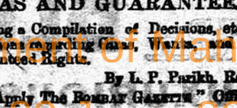
Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

For plans and further particulars apply to Messrs. Contractor and Kanga, Engineers, at No. 17, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 16TH JUNE, 1909.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.
TO SMOKERS ONLY.
HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS
Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.
The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.
A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)
"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

NOTICE.

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
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RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000
DIRECTORS:
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
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BOMBAY

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, 1909] [BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	98		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		un chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 3/4		1/8
"Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	52 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 7/8		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 5/16		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 3/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/2		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 3/4		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	11,000
Mid-Americans	5·83+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·72 +07	5·76 +07	5·73 +06	5·72 +07	5·71 +07
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	
5·70 +08	5·70 +08	5·70 +07	5·70 +07	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000 "
Do to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—11·35+15	
Futures—Month of July 10·83+08	Advanced on favorable cables and on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. Oct. 10·86+08	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·00 unchgd.
Do. do. Oct. 10·85+07
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 3/16
F. G. Broach	d. 5 5/16
Good Broach	d. 5 7/16
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 5/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 13/16
Fine Oomras	d. 5 3/16
F. G. Oomras	d. 5 5/16
Good Oomras	d. 4 13/16
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 15/16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 1/16
Fine Bengals	d. 4 3/16
F. G. Bengals	d. 4 5/16
Good Bengals	d. 4 1/16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	
Good Khandeish	d. 4 3/16
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 5/16

WHEAT.

Wheat Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,110,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—No Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—43 1-2—July-Aug.—Nominal—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 1-2 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Done,
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-4—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

Linseed :—
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 1-2—June-July —Hamburg—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indes 13s. 7 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6 3-4d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69 1-2
Yellow Metal	6d.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Goat skins sold 8,18,000. Firm and active demand.
Goat skins, Bombay, Good, 2d. higher.
Goat skins, Bombay, Fair, 1d. higher.
Goat skins, Bombay, Common, unchgd.
Goat skins, Madras, Good, 3 to 4d. higher.
Goat skins, Madras, Fair, 3d. higher.
Goat skins, Madras, Common, par to 1d. higher.

Arrivals :—
"Trafford Hall," "Elysia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [15TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,836	Melbourne	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 12th and 13th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	53	58,690
B. B. & C.I. Railway.	89	1,01,458

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for 3 months at from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. credits 3 months' sight. The market is steady, but little business has been done. For Eastern rates have declined as under following the weak advices in silver from London.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-3 for cash as well as the settlement on 30th June, declined to 94-1 in absence of buyers, but improved to 94-2, at which there were sellers at the close. A small business was placed. The Calcutta rates were reported in the forenoon as 94-4 and 94-3, steady, for cash and one month forward, respectively.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·2	Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	" 94·2	

Bullion :—
Silver in London declined 1-8d. yesterday, the quotations being 24 1-16 for ready as well as forward delivery in 2 months, the tone of the market at the close being quiet but steady. The decline was due to the selling orders from China and India. The rate in New York fell 1-4 cent at 52 3-8. The market locally opened at 61-9, ex-duty, for July settlement, advanced to 61-11, but closes quiet at the opening quotation. The August settlement was quoted one anna higher. Spot silver was sold at an anna lower than the rate ruling for the first settlement. A moderate business only has been ransacted during the day.

Bar gold prices are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	61	8	0*
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	9	0*
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	10	0*

* Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
On opening this morning prices for New Crop were quoted about Rs. 2 higher, but later in the day rates raised somewhat and Good Broach was done at Rs. 254 1-2. Business has been done in fine M. G. Khandeish at Rs. 217. Rates close as under, the market being quiet but steady.

For ready cotton the demand continues limited and is about equally divided between shippers and mills. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	252	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	254 1/2	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	239	Jan. "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaum	231	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	224	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	224	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	217	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	211	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	217	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	209	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	194	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	9,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74 +02	5·78 +02	5·75 +02	5·74 +02
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·73 +02	5·72 +02	5·72 +02	5·72 +02	5·72 +02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier with a moderate demand.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0	0 B. T.
September ... — ...	"	8 11	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 3	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 13	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 11	0
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	"	7 13	6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July	Rs.	10 2	6 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	22 0	0
June-July	Rs.	6 8	0 R. T.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 8	0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 1	0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet with only a small demand.
We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 4	0 R. T.
White Pesei, 85 p. c. ...	"	6 7	0
Soft Red	"	41 8	0 per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,435
India	77
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	417 1-2
Kohinoor...	745
Manockji Petit	3,225
New Great Eastern	200

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	495
New Mofussil	735

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	98 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	13 1-2
Treacher and Co	800

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,971 bales.
Wheat	33,493 cwts.
Linseed	10,938 "
Rapeseed	10,783 "
Ghingellyseed	521 "
Poppyseed...	8,095 "
Groundnuts	261 "
Castorseed	5,325 "
Rice	534 "
Myrabollams	1,117 "
Cottonseed	1,174 "
Mowraseed...	3,060 "
Gram	5,417 "
Jowrar	171 "
Maize	nil

NIZAM'S GOLD MINE RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for May is that 822 ozs. of gold was obtained from 28,000 tons of quartz; while 305 ozs. of gold was obtained from 2,200 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,127 ozs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The exchange market is quiet and there is no activity in the share market.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

DEATH.

KINGSLEY.—June 6, at Naini Tal, of enteric fever, Ranulph Lawrence Fitzwilliam Bell, Lieut. 2nd-10th Goorkhas, eldest son of the late Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley, of River View, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-26m., 10-4a. ; Low water, 4-15a.
Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 1-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 5 p. m.
Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage.

Maxim : "Too many of us take mean things on faith and demand proof of good things."—CHICAGO POST.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58-3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12-8m. a.m.; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th, 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-15m., 10-52a.; Low water, 4-12m.; 5-6a.

Friday, June 18.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Treacher and Co., annual meeting, Fort office, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Government Telegraph vs. the Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. P. and O. steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 4th June, due to arrive at 6 a. m. High water, 0-1a., 11-38a.; Low water, 4-53m , 5-56a.

Saturday, June 19.—Bombay Legislative Council meeting at Poona, noon. Harwood League Football : R. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-33m., 6-43a.

Sunday, June 20.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. High water, 0-23m., 1-23a.; Low water, 6-12m,, 7-28a.

Monday, June 21.—Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. The Hornets, Oval. High water, 1-7m., 2-1a.; Low water, 6-50m., 8-12a.

Tuesday, June 22.—Western India Cotton Ginning Syndicate, General Meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. High water, 1-50m., 2-38a.; Low water, 7-27m., 8-57a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails, consisting of superscribed correspondence, for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Capri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m, today. (Wednesday.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—Mr. J. P. Orr presided at the meeting of the Trustees of the Board for the Improvement of Bombay, held last evening in the office of the Board. The Government resolution, dated 31st May last, according sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 85 lakhs in sterling was recorded.

BAND AT COLABA POINT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, at Colaba Point, at 6-30 p. m. to-day :—

March	Berliner Lupt..... Lincke
Overture.....	Isabella ..... Suppe
Intermezzo.....	Clorinda ..... Riny
Selection.....	San Toy ..... Sidney Jones
Valse	Amorelten Tauze.. Gung
Chorus	Faust ..... Gounod

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Bymulla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	2	2	72
Th's day last year.....	3	6	68
Do. 1907.....			73

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 15th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	82	19	0
B	184	83	2
C	102	33	2
D	71	14	0
E	98	22	1
F	50	3	1
G	27	1	0
Total to date...	614	180	6
Total rats killed...			794

MESSRS. JOSEPH BARTOLO AND Co., the well known cigarette-manufacturers in Egypt, already rewarded at several exhibitions, have now been graciously granted by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, his Royal Patronage for their cigarettes. Joseph Bartolo and Co's, cigarettes are obtainable from the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Yesterday his Lordship, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, disposed of a number of short causes.

R. D. SETTNA VS. WAMANRAO VITHAL BARVE.

Mr. Chitre appeared for the plaintiff, and asked for a decree of Rs. 4,295, with interest and costs. Mr. Sethna was appointed Receiver of the estate of Ranji Govindji, deceased, and the debt by the defendant was due to that estate. Mr. Chitre proved the service on the defendant, and put into the witness box the deceased's mehta, Rajpal, who was now in the employ of the receiver, to prove the amount. The mehta said the deceased had divers monetary dealings with the defendants. A decree was passed with interest and costs.

PURTAB OMICHAND AND ANOTHER VS. STANISLAW D'MELLO AND ANOTHER.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,440.

Mr. Justice Macleod : How do you make out your claim ?

The plaintiff : It is in the ledger, my Lord.

The Judge : There is nothing of the sort.

The plaintiff : There were Rs. 3,000 for principal and Rs. 1,400 for interest. I have paid to the defendants sums and, taken their signatures from time to time. The totals in the ledger are monthly ones.

The Judge : This won't do, you must prepare a proper account, and your plaint as previously directed, and furnish true copies to the other side.

MERWANJI M. PANDAY AND OTHERS VS. MANECKJI JIVANJI MASTER AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, applied with the consent of Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai for the other side, for the transfer of the suit to the long-cause list.

Mr. Justice Macleod : Why are these cases put down at short-causes at all ? They are called short-causes, but they are not short matters after all.

The application was granted.

AGA GULAM HUSEN SARI VS. VASANJI JARAM.

Mr. Colah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant denied having received any money; he admitted execution of the note, but contended there was no entry in the books.

The plaintiff stated in the course of his evidence that Rs. 3,000 were paid in cash, all the previous transactions between the parties having been settled and wiped out.

The defendant said, that he wanted time to bring up his books, which had been lodged in the Official Assignee's office during an application for insolvency he had previously made, but which application having not been prosecuted, or pressed by him, was dismissed. He wanted time for the books.

The Judge : You ought to have done so before.

The defendant said, he had got no consideration for passing the notes. Were the accounts made up money would be found due to him from the plaintiff.

The Judge : Why did you sign this ?

The defendant : To save the reputation of the plaintiff. We had current accounts since the Samvat years 1961-2.

Mr. Gharda, the Judge's Clerk, here drew his Lordship's attention to the fact that the defendant had not yet the eight clear days' service of process, which he was entitled to under the rules. He was served on the 7th.

Mr. Colah : But this is the 8th day.

The Judge : Then what is the meaning of "eight clear days ?"

Mr. Colah : The defendant does not object ; in fact, he has come to Court with the express purpose of defending the suit. However, if your Lordship thinks he has had not sufficient notice, I leave the matter in your Lordship's hands.

The Judge : He wants an adjournment to produce his books. Adjourned till Tuesday. (To Mr. Gharda) Put it down on my Board, whether I am put down for the short causes on that day or not.

HARNANDRAI FULCHAND VS CHIMANLAL VASUDEO.

Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai was for the plaintiff. The defendants were absent.

Mr. Desai : This is a suit under Section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, Still we have served five defendants.

The Judge : Which you were not bound to do.

Mr. Desai : That is so.

Mr. Desai called the plaintiffs' munim, and proved his claim. Plaintiffs had acted as agents ; the transactions related to cotton, seed, grain and the accepting of hundies. Rs. 3,672 were due. A decree was given with interest and costs.

COOVERJI M. MEHTA AND ANOTHER VS. CHANDALAL SITARAM.

Mr. Bahadurji, who appeared for the plaintiff under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, said that in consequence of a clerical error that had crept into a deed of mortgage executed by the defendant, the interest on the amount advanced was put down as one per cent. per "annum" instead of one per cent. per "mensem." Suit had, therefore, to be filed for the rectification of mortgage practically. The interest should be Rs. 40 per mensem ; the defendant had tendered at the rate of Rs. 40 per annum.

Mr. Cooverji was examined, and decree was passed with costs at the rectified rate of Rs. 40 per mensem.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BUILDING FINE IN SALSETTE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

GOPAL MAHADEV KARVIK VS. DEVIDAS VIRJI.

THEIR Lordships have disposed of an application for revision in this case, in which the accused was convicted by Mr. A. B. Payges, first class resident Magistrate at Bandra, of having built a bungalow at Villa Parla within the Notified Area, constituted by Government notification of 2nd May 1907, without giving notice to the Notified Area Committee under rule 25 (1) of the Notified Area rules, and was fined Rs. 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

The Magistrate, in his finding, said that the accused himself had admitted that he had given no notice to the Notified Area Committee, as required by the rules, and that notwithstanding that he had erected the bungalow. The question, therefore, was whether any notice was at all required to be given to the Committee under the new rules. The rules were quite plain and unambiguous. Rule 25 said : "Before beginning to erect any building, or to alter externally, or to add to any existing building, the person intending so to build, alter, or add, shall give to the Committee notice thereof in writing." The rules came into force from the 1st June, 1907. The accused took his stand on the rather uncertain fact that he had commenced and laid in the foundation of the building before the rules came into force. But this plea served no purpose at all ; for even if the foundation was begun and laid in as high up as the level of the ground, still the rules were obligatory and not permissive in the matter of giving notice to the Committee whether it was an original work, or an alteration or addition to it. In fact, whatever the nature of the work, notice was required to be given to the Committee under the rules. Accused was therefore convicted and fined Rs. 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

It was urged by the accused in his petition to the High Court that the foundations of the bungalow having been laid and the building work commenced in April 1907, before the Notified Area rules came into force, the rules had no application to the present case.

Their Lordships having heard Mr. G. S. Rao for the accused, rejected the application.

A COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

EMPERATOR VS. HUSEN WALAD MUZAVAR HUSEN.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. G. V. Vernon, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting the King's coin, and of possession of King's coin, knowing it to be counterfeit when he became possessed of it; and was sentenced for the former offence to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and for the latter to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

Mr. Vernon, in his finding, said the accused was a Ghapparband ; and the Police Sub-Inspector had experience of that class of people. The Sub-Inspector himself, with a "panch" found on the accused the things produced in Court, including three counterfeit rupees, and materials, moulds, tin, tongs, ladle, etc., useful for counterfeiting coin. There was no evidence for the accused, who was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

DISPUTE OVER A MORTGAGE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Officiating Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Heaton

NAGU CHRISTIAN VS. DEVICHAND BHIVRAJ MARWADI.

For the Plaintiff-appellant :—Mr. T. R. Desai.
For the Defendant-respondent :—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. W. Baker, District Judge of Ahmednagar. In this suit plaintiff claimed to redeem and recover possession of certain lands alleging that they were mortgaged to the defendant under the form of a sale-deed. The defendant contended that the transaction was an out and out sale. Plaintiff's claim was that he had executed a sale-deed thinking it a mortgage. He stated that the defendant did not ask him to execute a sale-deed to evade the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The plaint stated that the plaintiff had mortgaged the lands to the defendant about ten years ago. It was apprehended that the defendant, taking advantage of the necessity of the plaintiff, got a sale-deed passed of it in order to avoid the trouble of rendering accounts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The plaintiffs' case was, however not that he consented to pass a sale-deed, which was to be treated as a mortgage-deed, nor that he passed no deed at all, but that he passed a deed which he believed to be a mortgage-deed, but which was written in the form of a sale-deed. It was argued for the defence that plaintiff having denied the execution of the sale-deed, could not say it was really a mortgage. The original suit was decided by the District Judge of Ahmednagar, who dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, the grounds of objection, among others, being that the lower Court had erred in holding that the transaction was a sale and not a mortgage. After taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, their Lordships confirmed the decree of the first Appellate Court.

VAKILS' GOWNS..

Quaint Reminiscence of Madras.

The Bombay High Court Vakils, like those of Calcutta, have adorned themselves with gowns, says "The Indian Daily News," under the impression of course that it is the cowl that makes the monk.

We always thought that was not so, and the cowl does not make the monk, but it is a curious form of vanity and probably quite harmless. In Allahabad the other day we believe the Court adorned itself with wigs which went out of fashion years ago in Calcutta. Somewhere about 1830 Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, impressed on his colleagues the desirability of wearing wigs. "In Calcutta" he said, "where the climate is much hotter, each Judge has his wig, and it is the duty of of the Court to preserve its dignity by the exterior observances of the Bench of which the wig has always been deemed an essential part." The colleagues agreed, wigs were ordered from England and arrived in due course, but unfortunately the cockroaches had got into the wig box of Sir Thomas Strange and done a good deal of mischief. The three Judges duly sat on the eventful day, but as the wig settled down on the Chief Justice, his ears began to appear through the holes made by the cockroaches. Everyone began to laugh and Sir Thomas Strange being human followed suit. Off went his wig over the heads of the Protonothory (Registrar) and his clerks into the area of the Court. The two colleagues followed suit, and so great was the merriment that the Court, we read, closed for the day. Courts nowadays are seldom as merry as all that : at all events they never adjourn out of sheer merriment.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

BURGLARY IN MATUNGA.

Superintendent Priestly charged Bejnath Jaganath and another Pardeshi with theft in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 610, the property of Kashibai, a woman living in Matunga.

Mr. Ashbury, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Ishwarlal, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the woman was residing in a hut in a camp when during her absence her house at Matunga was broken into and ornaments and clothes were stolen. A report was made to the police who arrested the two accused on suspicion when the first accused pointed out a spot under a tree from whence was recovered a silk saree of the value of Rs. 25 which the complainant identified as hers. The accused denied the charge.

His Worship discharged the second accused for want of sufficient evidence but convicted and sentenced the first accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COFFEE SHOP REGULATIONS.

His Worship fined Badruddin Mohidin Rs. 15. for keeping his coffee shop open after 9 p.m. without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), and R. S. Paovalla.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 15 cases, the majority of which were against bullock cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs. Ranina (Chairman), and Santeretti.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 56 cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

With the exception of four inches at Jalpaiguri, there have been no heavy falls of rain; but light to moderate local rain is reported from Burma, North-East India, the United and Central Provinces, South Rajputana and parts of the Peninsula.

Temperature is nearly normal everywhere and humidity is in excess in parts of Rajputana and of the United Provinces only.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in the submontane districts of North-East India. Light to moderate local rain may fall in the rest of the country, with the exception of the extreme North-West of India and North-East of the Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Madura," Captain C. R. King, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bushire, etc., reports having experienced moderate monsoon and swell and equally weather from Dwarka to Bombay.

The steamer "Bollochmyle," Captain F. Williamson, which arrived here yesterday, from Calcutta, met with strong S.-W. monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade Byculla In Cts	Byculla made Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	6·83	5·95 7·03	6·44
Tuesday, 15th June.....	0·07	0·07 0·12	0·18
Total.....	6·95	6·02 7·15	6·62
Up to same date last year...	1·70	2·14 1·96	2·27

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 15.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·0	7·11	1·70	1·92

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had a very light fall. Skies are moderately clouded in the eastern Punjab but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is normal, night temperature is in excess in the central districts.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·76 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at that station but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature continues generally low but the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0·19 inch of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations but the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·22 inch of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature remains in defect but night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—General but very light rain has fallen in the north Konkan. Skies are only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased and skies are only lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Allahabad records 0·76 inch of rain

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, Captain C. R. King, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bushire, &c., with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 76 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,165 tons, Captain F. Williamson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J. Clingan, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zumia, 2,338 tons, Captain J R Clarke, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Cressington Court, 2,715 tons Captain J W Gleghorn, will sail to day for Karachi in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 15.

Barbara.....2444...Vass .....T Morrison & Co
Barotse.....2619...Smith .....W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.....2165 Williamson .....
Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Dunster.....3016 Butter .....The Captain
Gowanbarn.....2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kola .....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Moshtari .....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Nurani.....2870 Clingan ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Petronia.....3154 Bowman.....
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 McMahen ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick .....2843 Stewart.....T Morrison & Co
Seladon.....2051.....Bazil .....The Captain
Siberian.....2023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Springburn...3173 Cresthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Terrier.....1008 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Wardha..... .....2552 Kilner..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 15.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo ...	2791	...Pickering ...	Hull via Karachi	28-6	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall,.....	3203	Leary...	...Karachi	18-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E Diego Suarez	2493	Duron	Havre 1-7		E Nixon & Co
F Umballa.....	3426	Rait ..	Antwerp.....	19-6	M M & Co
G Saraswati..	449	Ahmed..	Mormogoa..	19-6	Bo S N Co Ld
H Pomael...	552	Hoosein ..	Stream....	16-6	Bo S N Co Ld
K Budria	1613	Collinson.....	Karachi.....	17-6	G Jeewajee
M Persia...	4198	Houghton.....	London...	3-7	P & O Co
N Vancover...	2860	McDougall...	Baltimore	19-6	B A Willis
P Mohammadi.	1251	Gore...	Zanzibar	26-6	B & P S N Co
Q Surada..	3400	Alton	Cochin.....	17-6...	M M & Co
Obra...	3520	Lemerchard.....	N-F N-F.....		M M & Co
Satranji...	547	Esmail...	Jamnagar...	18-6	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside Q
H W P D
H W P D

VICTORIA DOCK

2	Olympia...	3269	Tait.....	Liverpool	22-6
4	Capri.....	2718	Francisco	W & A Graham & Co Hongkong...	17-6
10 & 11	Oceana ...	3507	Hide ..	Florio and R S N Co London	19-6
12 & 13	Delta ..	4780	.....	P & O Co Snow..... Shanghai.....	23-6
14	Linga...	951	...Cuthbush...	P & O Co Karachi...	19-6
15	Madura...	1273	King	M M & Co Busreh...	21-6
16	Dwarka.....	759	Moxon...	M M & Co Busreh...	17-6

M W D D
H W P D

Elba.....Capt Cacace.....Italian Man-of-War Repairing
Mahanadi .....547.....Ahmed .....Marmogoa.....17-6
Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Madura s.....	King	Bushire, June 2
	Ballochmyle s	Williamson...	Calcutta, June 2

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Couch s	Scott	Aroe Bay
	Naderi s	Murch	Persian Gulf, &c
	R Rubattino s ...	Mancini	Genoa, &c
	Chupra s.....	Henderson ...	Antwerp
	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their perclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Zumia, Clarke, for Calcutta.
" Cressington Court, Gleghorn, for Karrachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Diego, Suarez, for Havre, &c.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the 20th instant afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales wool, H A Janmahomed ; 20 bales wool, M Rangopal ; 89 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 52½ cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co ; 8 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 50 bales wool, S J Mahomed ; 25 bales wool, G Gungadas ; 65 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 55 bales wool, N Khatau ; 65 bales wool, D Naggu and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 95 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co ; 40 bales wool, L Hurbhum ; 95 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 50 bales cotton-fly and 10 bales ropes, K Viram and Co ; 35 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 58 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—66 sacks skins, S Forbes and Co.
Rinaldo s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Comeray.
Oceana s—6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Rinaldo s—1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—300 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts castor-seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—96 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—12 cwts wax M Mahomed 210 cwts dill-seed S Bhimji ; 29 bales hides and skins R M Kooka ; 9 cwts condiments F Nowroji ; 18 cases opium P and O Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 142 cwts turmeric R Jewandas and Co ; 42 cwts fishmaws R Dhunji and Co ; 11 bales skins H M S and H S Ahmed and Co ; 19 bales skins R M Kooka ; 85 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 19 cwts gum Gopal A Viram ; 4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 2 pots rose oil M Jaffer Boy.

Persia s—530 cwts myrabellams, A Vurzeol and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umballa s—30 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co ; 100 bales hemp K Viram and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppy seed Volkart Bros ; 9,000 cwts gingelly, seed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—20 cwts sandalwood, S Nowroji and Co ; 7 cases opium, P and O Co ; 140 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 45 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji and Co ; 22 cwts sandalwood, E Jeewandas and Bros.

Capri s—30 cwts dry fish, J Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—44 cwts sandalwood and powder, G Jumnadas and Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—800 bales cotton, R D Master.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
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SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P)	
RICHD. LIPP,	
STEINWEG-NACHF,	

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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THE GENERAL MANAGER
and SECRETARY,
"Bombay Gazette,"
(Post Box No. 209)
Green Street,
BOMBAY
and NOT to the EDITOR.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909.

PASTEUR TREATMENT FOR RABIES.

IN referring some time ago to the operations of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, we spoke of its development and of the number of cases successfully treated there. It has since been pointed out to us, how very necessary, for efficacious treatment, it is that persons who have been bitten by rabid dogs should repair to the Institute with the least possible delay. Colonel Semple, in one of his reports, showed that in the year dealt with, the average time which elapsed between the infliction of the bites and commencement of treatment for the total number of cases treated, was, 9·8 days which is rather long. In Europeans it was 7·2 days, and there were no failures, nor were there any in the preceding year ; there were two failures in the Institute's second year, none in the first year. For natives the average time between bite and treatment was 11·6 days, and there were five failures ; in the preceding year six failures ; in the Institute's second year five ; in the first year three. Thus it is clear that, as Colonel Semple writes, "early treatment is the key-note to successful results. Those bitten by a rabid animal should start at once ; "there is only one rule to observe as regards time, and that is, the sooner the better." First, however, cauterise the wound at the earliest possible moment best with pure carbolic acid, the fact that it penetrates into the minutest recesses of the wound is most important. But "crude phenyle does very well and, when applied, the wound should be washed immediately afterwards with water." Other remedies are to be avoided. The application of a ligature "cannot do good in any way ; in excision there is always the danger of the virus in the original wound infecting the longer wound made by the excision ; when a person sucks the wound there is always the possibility of some virus from the wound infecting the lips or gums." The hero who attempts the last named remedy on a bitten person will have to seek Kasauli, as had Mr. Kilby, District Magistrate of Midnapere. The biting animal, however, may be apparently healthy. In that case, if after ten days' observation it is still healthy, there is no need for Kasauli. "Under no circumstances could the saliva of a dog be infective and the animal remain alive and well for ten days afterwards." Should it go wrong "within" ten days, then start at once ; but should it only commence to shew symptoms on the eleventh or twelfth day after inflicting the bite (or on any later date), the person bitten would not require to be treated. But remember that a bite should in all cases "be cauterised at the earliest possible moment, no matter what the animal's condition appears to be." The appearance of the bite, and its disposition to heal or otherwise, is no index whatever as to whether it was inflicted by a rabid animal or not.

"It may be regarded as certain," reported a British Commission in 1885, "that M. Pasteur has discovered a prophylactic method against hydrophobia which may be compared with that of vaccination against small-pox." Vulpian went further in the French Academy of Sciences saying "the development of hydrophobia can infallibly be prevented in a patient recently bitten by a mad dog." This statement was a little too sanguine as is shown by results. Practically the benefits of anti-rabic treatment amount to this. If patients go early, say within the first three or four days after being bitten, the failures would always be under 0·5 per cent. and probably not over 0·2 per cent. By failure is meant failure to prevent invasion of the nerve centres by the virus, not failure to cure, when once those centres are invaded, for such cure is impossible. "Once the virus of the animal which inflicted the bite reaches the nerve centres," according to Colonel Semple, "it is not possible to stave off the subsequent onset of disease by any known method of treatment. In a case of this kind hydrophobia sets in with certainty within a period of fourteen days or thereabouts. Not a single symptom need necessarily be present during the fourteen days' incubation period which follows the invasion of the nerve centres by the virus ; and the only index we have to guide us, as to when this invasion took place, is the time when symptoms first set in. These statements are based on the information derived from experimental rabies in animals." Thus contraction of the disease during treatment, or within fourteen days of the completion of treatment, shows that the nerve centres become invaded by the virus of the animals which inflicted the bites before it was possible to complete treatment, or to render the patients immune against the disease ; the anti-dote was too late.

Five and thirty years have passed since M. Pasteur's discovery, but the microbe of rabies still eludes us. "There can be no reasonable doubt but that it is a living germ, which has yet remained undiscovered" says Colonel Semple. Nevertheless Pasteur, in 1885, was inclined to think that the virus which is considered rabic may be accompanied by a substance which, by impregnating the nervous system, would make it unsuitable for the culture of the microbe. Thence vaccinal immunity. In 1870 Bouley affirmed that the virus is in the saliva of rabid animals. This was subsequently confirmed, but the virus was found to be mixed with other extraneous micro-organisms, normal inhabitants of the saliva of every animal. Pasteur then tried rabic blood without success in the propagation of rabies. Finally, he proved that the virus is always present in the brain and spinal cords of rabid animals—and in a state of purity. He injected the virus thus obtained in the brain of a healthy dog, and thereby "a method was found by which rabies was contracted surely and swiftly." But, when passed from dog to dog it was found that the virus diminishes in strength, and after a series of passages at last becomes incapable of producing the disease in these animals. So Pasteur turned to rabbits. From one to the next "the time of incubation became shorter and shorter, it came to be reduced to seven days. But the virus having reached this degree, now became fixed. Pasteur had mastered it." Next came attenuation. Pasteur had abstracted a fragment of the medula of a rabbit which had just died of rabies after an inoculation of the fixed virus. This fragment was suspended by a thread in a sterilised phial, the air in which was kept dry by some pieces of caustic potash lying at the bottom of the vessel and which was closed by a cotton wool plug to prevent the entrance of atmospherie dust. The temperature of the room where this desiccation took place was maintained at 23 degrees centigrade. As the medulla gradually became dry its virulence decreased, until at the end of fourteen days, it had become absolutely extinguished. This now inactive medulla was crushed and mixed with pure water, and injected under the skin of some dogs. The next day they were inoculated with medulla which had been desiccating for only thirteen days, and so on, using increased virulence until the medulla was used of a rabbit dead the same day. These dogs might now be bitten by rabid dogs given them as companions for a few minutes, or submitted to the intra-cranial inoculations of the deadly virus. They resisted both. This was in 1884. In September of that year Pasteur wrote "operation on man still impossible." On July 6th, 1885, he ventured it on a boy of nine, otherwise doomed. The patient recovered. The process was that described above as rendering dogs immune, and these methods of culture, attenuation and inoculation are still essentially the same at all Pasteur Institutes. A few Pasteur Institutes use the dilution method of treatment which consists in using dilutions of the fixed and non-attenuated fresh virus commencing with a very highly diluted virus and finishing up with stronger dilutions. This method was first introduced by Professor Hojyes at Buda-Pesth about fifteen years ago and with excellent results. It is the application of a principle well-known in other methods of prophylactic inoculations. But, says Colonel Semple, "I am safe in hazarding the opinion that the anti-rabic treatment of to-day will not be the treatment carried out, say, ten years hence." Great progress is still anticipated.

LINEAL TOWNS. Town planning is a subject which just now is being given all its share of space in the public press, and we find a communication on the subject in a home contemporary, which, fantastic as it may seem, deserves some passing notice. The correspondent complains, that our town planners display too little originality or enterprise. They are too much wedded to ideas, which are out of date; too tied down to the notion of compactly-built, towns, which he asserts is a thing of the past, with rather scant evidence we think, for his opinion. However, his idea of the town for the future is what he calls the "lineal" town, an idea which apparently hails from Belgium. It has for its central object, a railway line, not as a monument of beauty but as a prosaic matter of utility. The houses are to spread away in long rows on either side of the line, and there will be, one presumes, frequent stopping places to pick-up passengers. Of course, every resident will expect the train to stop at his or her back garden. But we may leave the resulting wrangle to the editor of the local paper and his waste-paper basket. The object of the lineal town is to bring the people close to the country and at the same time give them all the convenience of town life. However over even such a Utopian scheme we can scarcely work up to the enthusiasm of this particular correspondent. "A lineal town ten miles long," he thinks, "with ten thousand inhabitants to the mile, running along a railway, should be for all practical purposes as compact and convenient as any ordinary town of a hundred thousand inhabitants. Space forbids detailing the many advantages of lineal towns, but it is not an exaggeration to say that they would develop to the very fullest extent all the advantages of a town, and have, at the same time, all the advantages of the country. With ten thousand inhabitants to the mile, a lineal town would be well under half a mile wide, even allowing a large garden to every dwelling; so that all its inhabitants would have the full benefit of country air. The lineal town offers us the means of solving not only the problem of the city but the vexed land question." This is how it is to be done. "We have admitted as a principle that land must be taken compulsorily where necessary to give people small holdings and allotments. We should then buy strips of land along the railways leading from our great towns, and develop on them lineal towns, or at first suburbs, with smaller gardens to the houses nearer the old towns, and several acres to them further out. We should then allow no building in future of town houses intended for letting except on these sites. Owners of other sites could be fully compensated, because the effect of forbidding building on their land would be simply to transfer its building value on to the land owned by the public. Existing towns could thus be gradually turned into garden cities, and the land values that are made by the public be gradually transferred to sites that had been acquired by the public. As a matter of fact, under these conditions we could rapidly clear away slums, as measures to transfer population to the lineal suburbs would pay handsomely, even allowing for full compensation to owners." Still we would prefer to leave this ideal scheme to Belgium. We do not think the result would be pretty, it does not sound particularly convenient and in any case in spite of the writer's optimistic estimate above, we fear it would be horribly expensive.

THE ENGLISH RUGBY UNION. After all, the annual meeting of the English Rugby Union passed off quietly. The resolution of the Moseley Club that the meeting was convinced of the existence of professionalism and that the Committee had not enforced the professional laws, was moved by Mr. J. F. Byrne, who re-called that he had moved the same resolution last year and had been defeated. However, armed with his conviction of a good cause, Mr. Byrne stuck to his guns. Judging from the reports of his speech by Mail which are very brief, he did not make any very new charges, but he asked the Committee one rather pertinent question. This was whether a prominent member of a Swansea Club would go to the Leicester Club and later to the Northern Union in order to play better football ? This was the suggestion which he gathered was made by the Committee in their report. Mr. Bryne ridiculed the idea. Any one with a passing knowledge of Welsh football—and he of course has much more—will know the intense feelings of local pride which animate both the players and their supporters and will form his own opinion as to the nature of the inducement which would drag a well-known player so far from home. Besides a Swansea player, above all others, would never admit that there is any football in the world better than is played in his own muddy town. Mr. F. H. Fox, an ex-President of the Union, took up the cudgels of behalf of the Committee and practically repeated the statements which were made in the recent circular. He asserted that Mr. Byrne had been given every opportunity to furnish proof of his charges, but no proof had been forthcoming. "When one came to close quarters, the charges of professionalism resolved themselves into mere tittle-tattle and it was time that this mud-throwing came to an end." These statements a large majority of the meeting readily accepted and the resolution was defeated with cheers for the committee. Thus, the matter remains in "status quo." It is not likely that Mr. Fox's statements will put an end to such charges as have been made. Only a thorough and open investigation can do that.

THE Maharajah of Patiala has arrived at Simla and his staff will play Simla at cricket this week.

MAJOR H. E. MELVILLE, I.M.S., is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore, in place of Mr. Alweyne Turner resigned.

CAPTAIN E. BARNARDISTON, Junior Government Inspector of Railway, Allahabad, is proceeding on six months' leave.

A MYMENSINGH telegram to the "Bengalee" says that the accused in the Bajitopore dacoity case, under the Arms Act will be committed to a Special Tribunal.

A DESPATCH, recently received from the Secretary of State, regarding an enquiry into high prices in India, is now under the consideration of Government.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has asked the Director-General of Telegraphs to represent to the International Telegraph Conference, the need for extending the time which is limited to 1st July for receiving suggestions on the new Code Rules.

THE Kumar Ravat Khachar of Jasdan is appointed companion to the Vala Kumars, perhaps, wires our correspondent, with the ulterior object of his being appointed Karbhari of the Vala Taluka, he having received a good administrative training under his grandfather, the late Chief of Jasdan. The Chiefs of Kathiawar, following the example of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, are anxious to give preference to the deserving cadets of Chiefs in administrative posts.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

LAST Saturday was a big day in the world of athletics. So far as competition was concerned, the chief event was the three miles level race at Manchester, in which E. Voigt, the four miles champion, showed capital form. His most dangerous rival was the old war-horse A. J. Robertson of Peterborough. Considering the difficulties under which the latter trains, he is rapidly coming round to form and when Voigt broke the tape in 14mins. 37 2-5secs., Robertson was fairly handy, his time being 14mins. 43secs. The Peterborough man is capable of 14½mins. for 3 miles, and he looks like showing this before long, so we may see a great struggle between him and Voigt in the four miles championship.

Another big event on Saturday was the West of Scotland 26 miles road race from Stonehouse to Glasgow (Hampden Park). It was a severe course, consequently the performance of J. T. Kimmer in getting home in 2 hours 2mins. 32secs. was a capital one. Not only this, but he beat J. Roberts of Sefton by 4mins., with F. Lord third, really six minutes behind the winner. This shows Kimmer to be a fine distance nan and the manner the Liverpool policeman retains his form is wonderful, his victory in the four miles championship being gained as far back as 1900. The Marathon races have certainly led to English long-distance runners learning something about the game, and if some enterprising club promoted a 50 miles track race next September or October, we should probably see something sensational in the way of times.

INTERNATIONAL FRAY.

It is assured that the present athletic season will be an eventful one, and the International element will be much in evidence. R. E. Walker and V. Duncker reached London on Saturday and were "on view" at the Stadium in the afternoon. Both looked well and Walker has certainly filled out, which points to his running even better than last season. That he has improved since the Olympic Games, is certain and given favourable conditions, he may show English weight-holders 9 4-5secs. for the "100," but the writer hardly thinks he will equal Dudley's great record of 9 3-5secs.

Home sportsmen are hoping to see Bobbie Kerr of Canada defend his title in "100" and "220" and we shall then have a rare struggle. Kerr was quite stale at the Olympic Games and on his running two weeks before, he must have been equal to 10 4-5secs. for the 100 metres.

Perhaps the most interesting matter in connection with athletics of the future, is that M. W. Sheppard may come to England for the championship meeting. A visit from this wonderful runner would do a lot of good, and help to remove some of the bad feeling created at the Olympic Games. British and United States athletes get along very well on the athletic field, whether it be on this or the other side of the Atlantic, and most of the trouble has been created by athletic officials and Pressmen. Five years' participation in athletics in the United States taught the writer that visitors could count on a fair deal. The late L. E. Myers always said he was better received on English athletic tracks than in his own country, and such athletes as M. Remmington, L. Carey, F. Westing, A. C. Kraenslein, A. B. Duffey, M. W. Long, I. K. Baxter, etc. (all of whom won championships of England) could testify to the hearty manner their performances were greeted here. We know Sheppard is the greatest half miler since the days of L. E. Myers and he will be helping the cause of International sport, and the promotion of good feeling, if he comes over. There is no British runner capable of beating him at a "half" or "mile," but in P. J. Baker of Cambridge University, we possesses an athlete who will make Sheppard put his best leg forward. Baker has a nice style and though he has not yet shown time to equal the best record of T. H. Just, he would, in the writer's opinion, beat the latter easily at a "half." Sheppard already holds the English half mile record and if he comes over and goes for the 1,000 yards and 3-4 mile figures, he will very likely succeed. In any case he will be able to return and say he had a fair deal, which will do good, and help to bring about a better feeling between the athletic authorities of England and the United States.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The second Marathon race from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush (26 miles 385 yards) promoted by the "Evening News," did not attract such a class entry as the first, when H. Siret of France won in very remarkable time. He was favoured with splendid conditions, but the heat last Saturday was just as trying as for the Olympic Games Marathon race, when Dorando Pietri reached the winning post (with some slight assistance) in 2 hours 54mins 46½ secs. In addition, the runners were much impeded by cyclists and on lookers, consequently the performance of G. W. Gardiner of London, in running the course in 2 hours 53mins 23secs. must be considered a good one. The winner is an ex-amateur and previously to this, has been looked on as a "miler." He was very tired at the finish and it was sheer pluck which got him home in front of other competitors, who were by no means so used up. A feature of the race was the splendid manner, French and Belgian athletes performed, Labry (France) finishing second in 2 hours 56 mins 2 secs, while 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 20th places were filled by Continental cracks. This is striking proof of what experience at the game will do, and English runners must stick to it if they want to hold their own.

The track events served to show that N. Duberdat of Paris is a miler of the front rank, for he won his heat off the 10 yards mark in 4mins. 24 4-5 secs. and got second in the final in 4mins. 27 1/5 secs. Aldridge was disappointing in the 15 miles level race and he gave up at 10½ miles, when leading by 400 yards. He is not the runner he was as an amateur, when he showed 51 mins 49 secs. for 10 miles, yet he was quite "baked" at 10 miles on Saturday, though the time was only 57 mins 15 secs. The Redhill man is probably overtrained, as he was only a little outside 1 hour 23 mins for 15 miles, when he beat Bouchard of France recently with a strong cold wind blowing.

BOXING.

It is no exaggeration to say that Ian Hague greatly disappointed home sportsmen on Monday. It was not that he did not put up a fair fight of it when in the ring, but because he was not properly trained for the ordeal. He was very fat round the waist when he met Gunner Moir and received plenty of sound advice as to what he ought to do for the future. This he ignored, which is a pity, and he now perhaps realises that old time champions, who have been through the mill, know something about training. As readers of these notes will recall, the writer expressed the opinion that he would rather have seen Hague wait a year before taking on Langford. Of course, a powerful hitter like the Mexborough man is always liable to knock out a more talented boxer by a lucky punch, but in the majority of cases a skilful man like Langford, who knows the game from A to Z, will beat any big man, who is much his inferior in science, nine times out of ten. Langford was perfectly trained and of course noted Hague's handicap viz., about 10lbs of fat around his waist. The coloured crack kept leading for the head, all the time biding his time for a chance, and directly Hague gave it. Langford drove his left into Hague's stomach and followed up with a right swing to the chin, which finished the white man in the fourth round. Langford is so good, that he must have a chance against any one and it would be a great match between T. Burns and the coloured crack. As to Hague, he may profit by his defeat, and yet make good. A year's tour with Bob Fitzsimmons would be the making of Hague or failing that, twelve months in the United States under a skilled manager, who would pit him against "husky" fighters of his own stamp, while giving him opportunities to improve his skill and ring-craft by boxing against the top notchers.

THE TURF.

It was unfortunate from the spectators' point of view that Derby day proved wet, but nothing could "damp" the enthusiasm over the King's victory. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal family in the journey to Epsom. As to the race, a fine one has seldom been seen. Minoru only beating Louviers by a head, while William the Fourth and Valens were about half a length further away. The one regret of the race was the misfortune to Sir Martin which was crowded into rounding Tottenham Corner and slipped up, throwing J. H. Martin, who was badly shaken. The American colt was going beautifully at the time and must have been handy at the finish. That he was expected to do well, was shown by the support forthcoming at the finish, his starting price being 3 to 1 while Minoru was at 7 to 2. The time of the race was 2mins. 42 2-5secs., which is not fast for the 1 1-2 miles, the record being 2mins. 36 4-5 secs. by Spearmint in 1906. The King now shares with Lord Rowsbery the distinction of being the only living man, who has thrice won the Derby, while this is the first time on record the race has been won by a King of England—the success of Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee having been gained while he was the Prince of Wales. Minoru was bred by Colonel Hall Walker and leased to the King during the racing career of the son of Cyllene—Mother Siegel. He makes the second Derby winner sired by Cyllene, which, like so many famous stallions, is lost to England for the benefit of the Argentine Republic.

A GREAT SCENE.

Those, who were present at Epsom will never forget the scene as His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, walked down to lead in the winner. The crowd surged all over the course, but His Majesty appeared to enjoy the situation, while the Prince of Wales helped to clear a passage through the enthusiastic spectators. Though badly hit over Minoru's win, it was the bookmakers in Tattersall's ring who first started the National Anthem, in which everyone was soon joining, for thank goodness—Socialists and "Little Englanders" are not very numerous on the race course. It was a wonderful sight and will do a great deal to counteract the efforts of the spoil-sports. Before finishing with the Derby, it may be added that the performance of William the Fourth leads the writer to think this colt will very likely win the St. Leger, as if he takes after his sire, he will stay well.

FINE STAYERS.

Some fine stayers contested the Coronation Cup yesterday, and in which Dean Swift again showed what a fine horse he is by carrying 9st 3lbs to victory, easily beating White Eagle and Santo Strato, both carrying 9st 3lbs and three others of which the American colt Fair Play II was fourth.

The King has not yet won the Oaks, and Princess De Galles was unequal to the task to-day, finishing second to Perola, the son of Persimmon—Edmee winning easily, Electra (favourite) was left 15 lengths at the post and so lost all chance of scoring.

CRICKET.

The Australians will remember their visit to London, for following the defeat by Surrey at the Oval, they lost to the M. C. C. in the following match at Lords. It was a near thing and the club had to fight hard to pull through by 3 wickets, Tarrant (60) and P. F. Warner 54 not out, being the chief factors. Following this the visitors journeyed to Oxford and found the bowling of H. A. Gilbert somewhat trying, for he took 6 wickets for 71 runs and the innings only produced 247 on a good pitch. Rain then made the conditions unfavourable for run getting and the Dark Blues could only manage 132,—Macartney taking 5 wickets for 24—the game being drawn.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES.

Some notable performances have been accomplished with bat and ball during the last few days. Hobbs played consecutive innings of 169, 100 and a 99, and now heads the batting table with an aggregate of 857 runs for 10 innings—average 85·7. Then we saw G. L. Jessop hit up 126 in his best style for Gloucestershire vs. Warwickshire while Hayes made 106 for Surrey vs. Essex and A. P. Day 139 in the Kent vs. Northampton match. Generally speaking, however, bowlers have been having the best of it. Blythe was in great form during the Kent vs. Northampton game and secured 14 wickets for 175 runs while Leach took 7 for 26 and Relf 3 for 14 on behalf of Sussex vs. Middlesex.

THE TEST MATCH.

The test match at Birmingham was not started until 5 o'clock last evening owing to rain, and the Australians lost 2 wickets for 7 runs. The innings was soon concluded to-day, and only produced 74 runs, Hirst taking 4 wickets for 28 runs and Blythe 6 for 44. The Englishmen also fared badly at the start, three wickets falling for 13 runs, both Fry and Hobbs being out from the first ball they received. Matters then improved Tyldesley 24, A. O. Jones 28, G. Jessop 23, and Rhodes 15 not out doing best, the total reaching 121.

GOLF.

The seventh annual golf contest between sides representing England and Scotland was decided at Muirfield on Saturday, when the Scots once more prevailed (by 7 matches to 2). This makes the sixth win of the Scotsmen, so that the Saxon has something to do to get on terms. Following the International, the amateur championship was commenced on Monday, when the surprise was furnished by the overthrow of Jerome D. Travers, the United States' Champion, by W. A. Henderson of St. Andrews. The American was nervous and lost the first and second holes, but managed to turn on level terms. Henderson, however, showed greater steadiness on the greens and won by 2 and 1. Another surprise was the defeat of R. A. Jamieson (holder) by Major Williams in the second round, the soldier winning by 4 and 3. Captain S. Farquhar, R. N., (New Zealand), and D. A. M. Brown (Penang), did well and reached the fourth round in which they met, the latter winning by one up; though he was beaten by J. Graham (5 and 4) in the fifth round. Another player well known abroad, in Major H. L. Fleming, the billiard champion, reached the fourth round, but then failed before A. H. Murray by 2 and 1. Rain fell heavily during yesterday when the semi final stage was reached and in which Captain Hutchinson beat R. Andrew (Prestwick) by 2 and 2, while R. Maxwell (Tantalla) beat E. M. Darwin (Woking) by 3 and 2. There was a splendid struggle for final honours to-day, Maxwell leading by 2 holes at the turn and by a like number at the end of the first round and Hutchinson then improved and made all square at the 27th hole, but in the end Maxwell prevailed and won by a single.

IN GENERAL.

A Hurlingham team beat the Meadowbrook (U. S. A.) polo team by 8 goals to 1 on Saturday. John Roberts showed he is still near the top by making a break of 519 in 27mins. this week.

Stevenson was taken ill on Tuesday and had to abandon his match with Diggle, but not before he had created a new record by making his thousandth three-figure break of the season.

Willie Lewis of America easily beat Andrew Jephtha of South Africa for the welter-weight boxing championship this week and he is certainly a wonder at his weight.

SYMPATHY AND EFFICIENCY

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

THE KAISER AND CLERGYMEN.

Remarkable Gathering in Germany.

STRENGTHENING THE BOND OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Kaiser has cordially received at Potsdam a party of eminent, clerical and lay members of all the British Churches, from Catholics to Quakers, who are now visiting Germany. The British Ambassador, Sir W. Goschen, in introducing the deputation, emphasised that the object of the visit was to strengthen the bonds of peace.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Kaiser, in welcoming his Clerical visitors, said he trusted that their visit would promote good feeling between the two great kindred nations.

Prince von Bulow sent a telegram, saying he hoped the visitors would proclaim in England that the German people and Government desired to live in peace and friendship with their brothers across the sea,

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NAVY.

Offer of a "Dreadnought" Approved.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, states that the House has unanimously and enthusiastically approved the Government's offer to defray the cost of one "Dreadnought" and of another if necessary, as mentioned on the 22nd March.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Troops Sent to Urumia.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A telegram from Tabriz states that the Russians have sent 150 troops with two maxims to Urumia.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

Commencement of the Tour.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Press Delegates have started on tour through the provinces.

THE POSITION OF NATIVE STATES.

A Maharaja's Interview with Lord Morley.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Maharajah of Sirohi had an hour's interview with Lord Morley regarding the position of Native States. They will discuss Advisory Councils at a later interview.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON RETURNS HOME.

Enthusiastic Greeting.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Thousands of people, including eminent geographers and explorers, welcomed Lieutenant Shackleton and his companions at Charing Cross, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

A Definite Threat.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Tewfik Pasha, in at interview in Berlin, said that any serious suggestion that Turkey should abandon Crete would render war inevitable.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Deputation Leaves for England.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that four Indian Passive Resisters, including Mr. Gandhi, who form a deputation to the Imperial Government, sail on the 23rd instant. Others are proceeding to India to explain the position.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Mr. Lloyd-George, after conferring with the Welsh Members, announced that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, dropped this session, would be the first Bill to be taken up next session.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

"Second Strongest in Europe."

LONDON, JUNE 15.

At a meeting of the Navy League, held at Potsdam, the President, Admiral Koester, said that Germany was about to take her place as the second strongest Naval Power in Europe. She must strive, he said, to keep that position since a fleet was necessary to the development of the Fatherland.

THE SIAMESE TREATY.

Position of British Subjects.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The text of the Siamese Treaty which mainly agrees with Reuter's summary was published in London on 12th June.

An accompanying Memorandum explains that cases to which non-Asiatic British subjects are parties are triable before the European Adviser sitting as judge whose opinion is decisive. The cases of Asiatic British subjects are triable by the Siamese Judge in the presence of the European Adviser.

The territory transferred to Great Britain consists of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis and the adjacent islands.

The Treaty provides that the Federated States will assume indebtedness to the Siamese Government of the transferred territories.

The Treaty does not comprise the arrangement mentioned on 11th March regarding £4,000,000 which the Federated States agreed to provide for railway construction.

BUDGET OPPOSITION.

Resistance to the Land Tax.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The "Daily News" states that thirty Liberal members of the House of Commons have combined to resist the land tax. This is more ominous for the Budget than discontent in the House of Lords and the City.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

An Explanation.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The semi-official organ "Rossiya," in an article, strongly emphasizes the fact that the meeting of the Emperors aims only at a friendly exchange of views and implies no change whatever in the Russian relations with France and Britain. At the same time, it says, Russia attaches great importance to maintaining her traditional relations with Germany,

THE HONOLULU TROUBLE.

A Japanese Protest.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A telegram from New York states that Nogoro, one of the Honolulu Japanese who were arrested, has protested to Tokio against the seizure of his private papers.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Ascot Stakes Result.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Rushcutter..... 1
Laughing Mirror 2
Wedding Ring 3

Won by three lengths, with a neck between second and third.

The betting was 4 to 1 Rushcutter, 20 to 1 Laughing Mirror, and 100 to 8 Wedding Ring, There were fifteen starters.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is as follows :—

6 to 1 Dark Ronald
7 to 1 Galvani.
10 to 1 Sir Martin.
10 to 1 The Whirlpool.
11 to 1 Land League.
100 to 7 Succour and Duke of Sparta.
15 to 1 Perseus III.
20 to 1 Billy the Verger.
25 to 1 Christmas Daisy and Electric Boy.
100 to 3 Maud Mackintosh.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

England's First Innings.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

For the second test match the weather is fine and the wicket soft. There were 25,000 spectators. The Australians won the toss and England made 269 in the first innings of which King contributed 60, Tyldesley 46, and Lilley 47.

Australia has made 17 without the loss of a wicket.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Dr. A. Penna, President of the Republic of Brazil, is dead.

Major-General Arthur Battye is dead.

[By the death of Major-General Arthur Battye, C. B., I.S.C., we lose another Mutiny veteran. He was born in 1839; joined the army in 1857. He served in the Indian Mutiny, 1858, (medal with clasp); also in the Lushai expedition, 1871-72; (was mentioned in despatches and received clasp). For his valour in the Afghan war (1878-80) he was mentioned in despatches, was made Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, received C. B., and medal with clasp and bronze decoration.]

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF,

Date of Arrival.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

The "Pioneer" hears from Home that Major-General Haig, who will succeed Sir Beauchamp Duff as Chief of the Staff in India, will arrive in Bombay on the 22nd of October.

RAILWAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Three Men Seriously Injured.

STRUCTURE TOTALLY WRECKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

It is reported that the bridge on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, near Sainthia Station has been partially destroyed by the heavy rains of the last few days. Full particulars are not yet to hand, but it is believed that the subsidence is a serious one. If so it will mean the disorganisation of traffic.

In connection with the collapse of a bridge at Sainthia Station on the East Indian Railway loop line, it is reported that a goods train which was passing over it, was precipitated into the stream below, but there are no particulars as to whether the driver, fireman and guard are safe, or have perished. The officials have left from Calcutta for the scene.

LATER.

A native driver, a fireman and Jack in the Sainthia accident escaped, but the relief crew, consisting of a driver and two assistants, who were asleep in a rest wagon were seriously injured and conveyed to Rampore Hospital in a precarious condition.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

A down goods engine and some waggons fell over the bridge on the East Indian Railway loop line yesterday. Three locomotive men were seriously injured. The bridge is totally wrecked.

THE MIDNAPORE INQUIRY.

Vakil's Story of Fabricated Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE JUNE 15.

The inquiry began to-day with the examination of Pyarilal Ghosh, the Vakil, who played a prominent part in the defence of the accused in the bomb case.

His evidence related chiefly to the circumstances attending the arrest of Peary Dass, the father of Santosh Dass, the confessions of Santosh and Surendra, and their retraction. He also made specific allegations in reply to the Commissioner, as to the fabrication of evidence, and of threats and inducements made to various people to give evidence.

The next witness was Jagel Shaha, a jeweller. Ram Caran Shaha was still being examined at 6 p.m.

THE "TELEGRAPH RECORDER."

Official Interference Resented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that some misunderstanding has arisen between the Telegraph Department and its subordinates, over the indiscreet action of the former in interfering with the independence of the "Telegraph Recorder," a journal conducted by Mr. Barton. It seems among other requests, the "Recorder" has been asked to give an undertaking that it will observe a decorous attitude in its criticism, in strict conformity with the departmental rules. The Telegraph Association, who were addressed, have, it is said, made it perfectly clear to the authorities that as the "Recorder" is an independent journal conducted by a gentleman at present absolutely unconnected with the Telegraph Department, it can give no such undertaking, nor impose any conditions on the "Recorder's" editorial pronouncements.

"This impudent interference," says the "Indian Daily News" "is much resented by departmental men and the public, and it is hoped that the matter will be dropped as one likely to lead to trouble."

FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

Progress of Wounded Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Captain O'Keene, who was shot some weeks ago by a sepoy of the Northern Waziristan Militia, is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery. He is under treatment in the Station Hospital at Murree.

Captain Affleck Graves, who was shot by the tribesmen while driving in a tonga, is also at Murree, and now convalescent.

IMPROVED PAY FOR COURT OFFICERS.

Expenditure of Five Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Secretary of State has now approved the scheme, involving an annual expenditure of five lakhs of rupees, to improve the pay of ministerial officers, attached to Judicial Courts, and to offices of Commissioners of divisions and district, and sub-divisional offices in Bengal.

KARACHI GARRIWALLAS' STRIKE.

Ringleaders Bound Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 15.

The garriwallas' strike terminated last evening, when they started plying their conveyances for hire much to the relief of the public who suffered considerable inconvenience for fully five days, when the weather in Karachi was also warm and stifling. Twelve ringleaders were yesterday bound over to keep the peace for twelve months by the District Magistrate. They raised no defence.

DACCA DACOITY CHARGE DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

A Dacca telegram says that the so-called Dacca dacoity case was dismissed yesterday, as false and highly exaggerated.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Magistrate How to Deal With it.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

P.H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 owts. of brass fillings and of 9 owts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government, and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C. H. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused).

Mr. Nicholson said that he did not know whether his Worship was going to try the case himself or to commit it to the Sessions. He understood that at first his Worship said that he would try the case himself, but subsequently stated that it was his intention to commit this case also to the Sessions, as it was likely that the other case might be sent up to the High Court.

Mr. Binning objected to Mr. Nicholson speaking on the subject at all. He said that his Worship had already decided to send this case to the Sessions. He had asked his Worship about the matter and His Worship had stated that it was his intention to commit the case.

Mr. Godinho said that his Worship had distinctly stated it was his intention to commit the case to the High Court.

His Worship said that no order of committal was made.

Mr. Godinho said that he could not understand the anxiety of the prosecution to have the case tried in this Court.

Mr. Nicholson observed that it was not for the prosecution to say what tribunal should try this case. But he would point out certain rulings to show why this case should be tried by this Court. This was a small ordinary case of thieving, in which the sum in question was Rs. 600. He referred to the case of King-Emperor vs. Premchand Ranchhod and commented on Sections 347 and 207 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Nicholson further said that a case which could be committed to the Sessions was one in which the Magistrate was not competent to try it himself, or in which the Magistrate could not give sufficient punishment. The accused were charged with theft as a servant and with abetment.

Mr. Binning: Not charged, yet.

THE PROSECUTION'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Nicholson said that in that case no commitment could have been made. He then referred to a case which a Magistrate had committed to the Court of a Sessions Judge, who referred it to the High Court, asking that the committal might be quashed, and the latter Court had quashed the committal on the ground that when the Magistrate committed the case to the Sessions he did not think he was not capable of giving adequate punishment, but that he had done so on other grounds. The Magistrate was directed to try the case himself. Mr. Nicholson further said that this decision of the High Court had not been overruled in any way or by any Court, and he submitted that this was a sound law laid down that a case could only be committed to the Sessions Court when the Magistrate thought that his Court was not competent to try it or could not give adequate punishment. Besides, if the case was tried here it would be more expeditiously disposed of. Small cases should not be sent up to a Sessions Judge and jury.

Mr. Nicholson further submitted that it had been said that this case should be committed to the Sessions, because the other case was also likely to be sent up to the High Court. This could not be, for the accused in the other case was charged with receiving stolen property. He understood Mr. Sloane had, in connection with some evidence, stated that it was possible that a charge might be brought under Section 413 of the Penal Code. Supposing that was so, and supposing a charge of receiving stolen property and of being an habitual receiver of stolen property was brought against the accused in the other case, it would not be a reason to send it to the High Court. In the first place the accused was charged with receiving stolen property. That charge would or would not fail. If it did not fail, and it was considered that the prosecution might very well proceed against the accused under Section 413, they might have a separate trial for that charge and that trial could be at the High Court, but not the trial on the first charge. Under Section 413 a Magistrate had no jurisdiction if he thought that he could not give adequate punishment to the accused. That case did not apply to this.

Mr. Godinho said that on the last occasion he had made an application for a committal of the case on the ground that it was an important one and the prosecution did not object.

Mr. Nicholson said he understood Mr. Sloane had objected.

"MORE THAN OFFICIAL INTEREST."

Mr. Godinho remarked that Mr. Sloane objected, but it was after the application was disposed of that the objection was made. He did not quite understand how it was that the prosecution was so very anxious to have the case tried here. It was entirely for the presiding Judge to say whether the case was a fit one to be sent up to the High Court. The prosecution's opposition in this respect showed the desire on its part to have the case disposed of here and because it did not desire it to go before a jury. The prosecution having taken this course, the defence might say that the prosecution was taking more than official interest in this case.

Mr. Binning said that this was one of the most impertinent applications ever made to a Court. He further said that Mr. Sloane had started with saying that he left the case entirely in his Worship's hands, and his Worship had delivered an order that in his opinion it was a fit case to go to the High Court, because it was an important case and because it was likely that the other case might be sent up to the High Court. His Worship had then asked the accused if they wanted to make any statements before this Court, which they declined to do. The depositions were then read over to witnesses. After all this has happened, the Government Solicitor come and asked his Worship to say that his Worship was ignorant of the cases. The had cited and of the common places of law. The case mentioned in 4 Bombay Law Reporter, was one of simple hurt. Mr. Binning further submitted that it was entirely for the Magistrate to say whether or not this was not a fit case to go to the High Court. He hoped the Court would not stultify itself by going back on its statement. He was surprised to find that in his absence Mr. Sloane had made a statement, which showed that the conduct of the Police was most wrong.

Mr. Godinho submitted that the Court was not competent to revise its own order. It had, he said already stated that in its opinion that case should be sent up to the High Court.

Mr. Binning said that he did not wish to adopt this suggestion and he would not support it.

MR. NICHOLSON ANNOYED.

Mr. Nicholson said he hoped His Worship would absolve him from impertinence. He thought Mr. Binning himself was going beyond his function, when he presumed to teach the Public Prosecutor his duties. He would charge Mr. Binning himself with being impertinent in this respect. Mr. Binning had argued that his Worship had come to a conclusion on Saturday. But it had to be remembered that his Worship had come to another conclusion at an earlier stage of the proceedings. Mr. Nicholson further said that as he had already said it was not for the prosecution to pick its own tribunal. But he would say that it was possible that when his Worship came to a conclusion on Saturday he had not this in mind that the two charges could not be tried together. One was exclusively triable by the Sessions Court.

His Worship said that the case cited by Mr. Nicholson was not present in his mind when he came to a conclusion on Saturday last. The question was whether the punishment he could inflict on the accused would be sufficient. He would try the case himself.

Mr. Binning said that this was a very extraordinary application to make, and proper notice should be given in future if any such application were made.

His Worship asked the accused if they wanted to make any statement.

Mr. Binning objected.

Mr. Nicholson said that a "prima facie" case having been made out, the charges might now be made out.

Mr. Godinho said that his client, having been asked to make a statement, he would ask for an adjournment; for in case his application to the High Court for a committal of the case was granted, the accused would lose by having made a statement in this Court.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Binning then made an application to the Court to release his clients Henry and Willis, on bail. He submitted that even if a person was accused of a non-bailable offence, he could, under Section 497, be released on bail, except, of course, in the case in which there were reasonable grounds of believing him guilty. Under that Section, the Magistrate, had undoubted powers to release a person on bail. He submitted that there were no grounds at all for believing that the accused were guilty. What was the evidence against Henry? It was only this, that he passed out a certain cart. Even granted that Henry passed out a cart without a pass, it should be remembered that rules in general were observed more in the breach than in practice. Besides it appeared that carts were let out every day in this way. The allegation made by the accomplice against Henry was that the latter had pointed out the Bohra's shop, but there was no corroborative evidence about that. Another allegation was that one witness had seen Henry at the Factory three or four times. These were, he thought, all the allegations against Henry. Besides his client was ill, though not seriously so. Mr. Binning further said he was afraid the defence were not treated with much kindness in this case, and the prosecution would probably oppose this application also. As regarded Willis, Mr. Binning said that the allegation against the accused was that he was seen at the factory about the time the cart arrived there. This allegation was made by Chaya, who was one of the biggest scoundrels going, and it should not implicate Willis. He hoped his clients would be released on bail. Henry informed him that his wife was also ill. He (Mr. Binning), however, made the application on the grounds he had already mentioned. The allegations against the accused were made by alleged accomplices, and there could be no reasonable grounds for believing that the accused were guilty of the offence.

Mr. Godinho made a similar application for his client Burn. He said that the only evidence against his client was that given by Chaya and Augustus Fernandez, who were his accomplices. He did not understand why separate cases should have been brought against Chaya and Fernandes, and why they should not have been tried together with Burn, Henry and Willis. There had been no corroborative evidence produced and bail ought to be granted. It appeared that the prosecution wanted to make too much of the pass, but they displayed great ignorance, for the defence had the most complete proof regarding the matter. He did not see why the accused should not be released on bail. Even now, he thought, the Court had cases before it in which accused were released on bail.

His Worship observed that the only deduction from what Mr. Godinho said was that the Court must in this respect be more careful in the future.

Mr. Godinho said that was not the case. What he meant was that the Court should interpret the law in this matter in the liberal way in which it had done it in other cases.

His Worship said that he was bound by the terms of the section.

A PROTRACTED TRIAL.

Mr. Godinho said there were many other reasons why his client should be released on bail. The trial threatened to be a very protracted one and the accused, who were snatched away from their family, had already been fifteen days in custody. The only question to be considered was whether the accused would answer the bail. He thought his client's superior would testify as to his character, and he hoped the Police also, would not object. His client was prepared to give any bail that his Worship thought substantial.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the application. He said that the defence had carefully abstained from dwelling on the Section, though they talked a lot about the duties of the prosecution. The question was this. Were there reasonable grounds for believing that the accused were guilty of the offence? If there were these grounds, then the accused could not be released on bail. If what was on record made the Court believe that a "prima facie" case had been made out, then it could not release the accused on bail. He cited cases to show that the High Court had refused to grant bail because the Magistrate who had a discretion in the matter had refused it. In the other case an application had been made against his Worship's order and the High Court had rejected the application. There was evidence to show that Henry let through a cart under a wrong pass and did not produce the pass when asked for it, until a long time after. Henry was known to the Bohra; and his negligence might be construed as a breach of duty in connection with a thing which turned out wrongful in the end. If the Court thought that a "prima facie" case had been made out for a charge, then it could not release the accused. The witnesses were not approvers in any sense.

His Lordship said that he had no power to release the accused on bail. The question was whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused were guilty of the offence. He thought there was evidence to show that there were such reasonable grounds. He refused the applications.

The further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In this morning's issue of your paper in the "Legal Intelligence" columns one of the items is headed "The Bombay Dockyard Case Tyebji not allowed Bail."

Will you allow me to point out that men of the class to which the accused Abdul Husein Tyebji belongs are not generally designated by their surnames or father's names only but by their own names with or without the surname. The name Tyabji or Tyebji (as it is often wrongly spelt) as you are probably well aware is the surname of a family well-known in Bombay at least and to which the late Mr. Justice Tyabji belonged and the heading above mentioned has caused considerable annoyance to the members of the said family. I therefore write this to inform you that the accused Abdul Husein has no connection whatever with the Tyabji family and shall be much obliged by your inserting this letter in to-morrow's issue and by your designating the accused as Abdul Husein or Abdul Husein Tyebji in your future issues.—Yours, etc.,

SHUMS A. TYABJEE.

ACCIDENT ON MADRAS RAILWAY.

Collision Averted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

Two days ago the engine of a train on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway broke away from the rest of the train on top of Cuddapah Ghaut. Particulars of the accident are not yet to hand, I understand that a collision was narrowly averted.

CARE OF THE BLIND.

New Home at Palamcottah

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The new Home for the Blind at Palamcottah was opened yesterday evening by Mr. Lionel Davidson, I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevelly, who delivered an eloquent and impressive speech eulogising the excellent work done by the enterprising lady, Miss Askwith.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The usual Indian Honours "Gazette" will be published on Friday morning, the 25th, being the day on which the King's birthday will be celebrated in India.

A State dinner will be held by the Viceroy the same night at Simla.

WRECK OF THE "SHAH ALLUM."

Exciting Rescue Story.

TROUBLE WITH THE NATIVE CREW.

THE officer's of the s. s. "Shah Allum," belonging to the Bombay Hajaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited, which has become a total wreck at Peram Rock, six miles from Gogo, arrived in Bombay on Monday night, and yesterday furnished one of our representatives with further details of the disaster.

The vessel, it seems, was carrying a cargo of 42,662 bags of rice and millet, and on the early morning of the 9th instant, when approaching Peram, was steaming in very hazy weather. At two minutes to four, a sight was obtained of the lighthouse, and as in normal weather this can be seen for a distance of seventeen miles, it was presumed that it was distant fifteen miles at least. However, in little more than half an hour at 4-30, when the first officer, Mr. T. A. Simpson, was in charge, the vessel went on the rocks. She was going full speed ahead and the shock was terrific, but fortunately there was practically no panic amongst the native crew. The engines were immediately stopped and reversed in the hope that the vessel would slip off, but she proved to be too tightly wedged. The engines were kept going till 7-10 when it was seen that the tide was going out and the water round the ship was falling. It was still hoped, however, that she might be floated by the evening tide.

At eight o'clock, Captain Webb decided to let go the heavy anchor (about 15 cwts.) and from eight till nearly twelve the crew worked to get this ready. Meantime the water had been gradually descending and suddenly at ten minutes to twelve with a report like a cannon shot, the ship broke her back and split in two across the engine-room bulk head. The deck lascars at once jumped over the sides and boarded the gig. Both this and the jolly-boat had been lowered into the water to assist in letting go the anchor, and the second officer, Mr. P. Bouvet, who was in the latter tried to prevent the men leaving the ship. However, the only result was that the men who were with him, joined those in the gig, and he was threatened so furiously that he judged it best for his own safety to get back to the ship. The men in the gig at once made for the shore a mile or two away, and reached it in safety.

A LIFE-BOAT BREAKS UP.

In the meantime on board the "Shah Allum" others of the men had been got away in one of the life-boats which was hanging ready to be lowered. Then the third officer, Mr. W. J. Searle, tried to get out a second life-boat. She was soon slung from the davits and filled with men, but the ropes, swollen with the water, would not run smoothly through the pulley blocks and the boat was being lowered in big jerks with a heavy load in her. She was not strong enough to stand the strain, the bottom gave way and the crew were thrown into the water. Luckily Mr. Bouvet in his jolly boat came up just then and was able to pick them all up. These men made for the shore, leaving the Captain and officers alone on board, and when they landed were met by the men from the Peram Lighthouse. Four of them then put off in a boat and brought away the officers. On shore, however, they found themselves in no pleasant plight. The lighthouse men had no food which they could spare them, and for that day Europeans and Native seamen, about seventy in all, had to do as best they could, with three goats, which were caught by two of the firemen. The next day, the third officer, Mr. Searle made a journey back to the ship, and managed to send off some provisions, including several bags of rice, which he took from the cargo, and some clothes. There was more trouble, however, with the lascars. As soon as the boat's crew had received some quantity of provisions, they deserted Mr. Searle and five men on the ship. These managed to lower a third life-boat, but, they had not got far, when the rudder broke. The boat ran against the rocks, and was stove in, and the men were thrown into the water. They had to make their way ashore as best they could by swimming and scrambling over the rocks. Luckily it was low water, so that the journey was not a very dangerous one, and all reached land in safety. The crew remained at Peram altogether three days, leaving there on Saturday.

When they left, it was though possible to salve the engines and possibly the cargo in the fore holds.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Trains Working.

MOLESTING STRIKERS FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

Fines of Rs. 10 each were imposed by the Madras Presidency Magistate to-day upon three Eurasian railway firemen for molesting one of their fellows who was leaving the strike All passenger trains, excepting the day express between Madras and Bangalore, and a few short distance trains, were running yesterday. Most of the goods service is also being worked. Forty-eight of the drivers who were on strike, have resumed duty. Thirty have been brought in from outside and thirty transferred from the metre gauge, making with the fourteen drivers who have remained at work throughout, a total of 122 drivers are now available for the broad gauge section.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Criminal Liability of Strikers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The position as regards Conciliation Boards for Railway strikes is that a board of the kind was appointed as a special arrangement on the occasion of the East Indian Railway dispute and the question was then considered by the Railway Board of appointing permanent bodies in connection with the different railways to settle future disputes as they might arise. One of the conditions of this arrangement was the introduction of legislation to bring Railway servants in India under the condition already obtaining in the sister services of Posts and Telegraphs whereby employes who strike without giving notice render themselves liable to imprisonment. Exception was taken to this arrangement, however, by the Home Government and as the management of the lines were not prepared to go on with the scheme without it, the proposal did not materialise nor has it since been revived.

The attention of the Railway Board have naturally been directed to the inconvenience caused to the public by the recent action of the drivers on the Madras Railway in striking without notice, but the matter has not advanced beyond this stage as yet. It may properly be discussed by the Railway Conference at its forthcoming meeting at Simla.

WE hear from Dacca that Chandrakanta Dam, of the Criminal Investigation Department, has been suspended in connection with the Barrah Dacoity enquiry, and proceedings have been drawn detailing various alleged irregularities in his investigations.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

"Dreadnoughts."

THE WHEAT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 28.

THE last chapter of the movement for the union on a Liberal basis of the three parties outside the caucus-bound Labour party has yet to be written. Difficulties connected with the personal pledges and position of several members of the Liberal Protectionist and direct Opposition groups arose at the separate party meeting yesterday afternoon, which rendered it desirable to postpone the final vote on the proposed programme of the united Liberal combination, until adjourned meetings which are to be held this morning.

The three leaders, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Joseph Cook and Sir John Forrest, met in Mr. Cook's room at Parliament House, yesterday at 11 a.m. and continued the discussion of the questions of policy that had been reserved from the previous day's conference. After a detailed discussion of the phraseology of the fiscal and the defence planks all three came to an agreement, which was embodied in a memorandum that Mr. Deakin drew up, and of which copies were taken by Mr. Cook and Sir John Forrest. For tactical reasons all three politicians decline to make public the exact text of this agreement until after the adjourned meeting this morning. It has been definitely ascertained, however, that it embodies practically the whole of the Deakin Liberal policy, including the new Protection plank, which contemplates the creation of an Inter-State Industrial Commission, capable of harmonising the awards of States' wages boards. The agreement also pledges the united party to compulsory military training, extending beyond the cadet age-limit, though it does not specifically fix 21 as the age at which the compulsory element in the defence scheme will operate. Practically the whole of the principles of the Liberal party's solution of the financial difficulty were embodied in the finance plank. The solution, it will be remembered, is practically a modification of the Federal Debt Commission scheme, drawn up by Mr. Robert Harper, M.P., and provides for a five years' arrangement with the States under which the Federation would obtain a larger share of the Customs revenue than it now enjoys. During the five years' period an agreement for a permanent severance of Federal and State finance is to be arrived at, providing for the national control of future borrowing, etc. The fiscal plank is very specific, for it accepts protection as the settled policy of Australia, and makes it clear that the work of the rectification of "anomalies" in the tariff is to be conducted by the future Government in accordance with that settled policy. It is understood that the words "emergency duties" do not appear in the plank, but the definition given to anomalies is so wide as to cover the sort of emergencies which Mr. Deakin had in mind when he first used the words. In short, it is no exaggeration to say that the major part of the Liberal programme was adopted—in which fact, probably, lies the secret of the qualms of a few of the members of the direct Opposition. However, the agreement was finally disposed of at about 12-30, and the three leaders—resisting all inquiries for information—left Parliament House for their homes.

THE DIRECT OPPOSITION.

The direct Opposition meeting like that of Mr. Deakin's followers, also began at 3-30 p.m. and also took practically the same length of time to reach adjournment point. Just as Mr. Deakin has an "extreme left wing" in his party, so Mr. Joseph Cook has in the direct Opposition an "extreme right wing," consisting of old type free-trade Conservatives and several extremely bitter opponents of Mr. Deakin. This "extreme right wing" made itself prominant at yesterday's meeting and at first rendered progress towards the acceptance of the union terms recommended by the leader very slow. A resolution was passed formally, authorising Mr. Cook to negotiate for fusion on the basis of the agreement drawn up at the conference between Mr. Deakin, Mr. Cook and Sir John Forrest. Some of the Opposition do not take kindly to the idea of accepting so advanced a Radical as Mr. Deakin as their leader, and to orthodox free-traders of the Bruce-Smith, Pulsford and Gray type, the acceptance of protection as the settled policy of the country is an extremely bitter pill. Then, there is some question as to who should take the action in Parliament which will terminate the life of the Fisher Government. Details of this kind assumed an undue importance in the eyes of Oppositionists of a certain bent of mind. It was noticed that Mr. G. H. Reid did not attend the meeting to loyally support his successor, and that Mr. W. H. Wilks, in the humorously aggressive role as an "Independent" that he has now taken up, was absent. The resolution which was adopted was taken as a formal acceptance of the agreement. Even the Tasmanians and the bard-shell free-trade doctrinaires realise that when the choice is between helping a caucus-ridden Labour party and co-operating with a united Liberal party, with a sane, progressive programme, they cannot but choose the latter course.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Fisher Government is showing no disposition either "to weep, or wish the coming blow." Yesterday was the last day of the recess and the morning was spent by Ministers at their offices as usual. In view of the assembling of Parliament to-day all the members of the Cabinet are in town. In the afternoon a general meeting of the party was held at Parliament House. The Prime Minister was in the chair and there was an attendance of about 36 members of both Houses, the only absentees being some of the Western Australian and Queensland members. The first business transacted was the appointment of officers for the ensuing year. All were re-appointed. Mr. Fisher as Chairman, Senator M'Gregor as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Watkins as Secretary, and Senator De Largie as Assistant Secretary and Whip in the Senate. The remainder of the meeting—which lasted from about 2 until nearly 5 p.m—was devoted to preparing the Governor-General's speech and discussing the outlook generally. It has been decided that the main planks of the policy, as enunciated at Gympie, will be outlined in the speech that Lord Dudley will deliver this afternoon. There will be prominent references to the defence question, to the important steps taken in recess with regard to the foundations of a navy, to the future policy of compulsory training, and to other kindred matters. The necessity of providing more money to pay old-age pensions to meet naval and military expenses, and to develop the Northern Territory will also be dwelt upon, and in this connection the problem

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

of squaring financial relations between Commonwealth and States in view of the expiration of the Braddon Clause next year, will be put before the House. In fact, the address will be a fairly comprehensive document on lines that Mr. Fisher has made familiar in his pre-sessional speeches. It is not to be another case of "Don't shoot; I'm coming down." There will have to be shooting before Mr. Fisher will come down. Nor is the Reid precedent of four years ago to be followed.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore delivered an important speech on the naval crisis at an Empire gathering at the Royal Exchange Sydney on Monday. His Excellency said:—The means which we must adopt to meet the present crisis are those which will give the greatest advantage to the Empire as a whole, and this can only be arrived at by co-operation between the Mother-country and the Colonies. In speaking of this, as regards Australia, I think there is some confusion existing in the minds of many people with regard to the different schemes suggested. These I may note as being first, the "Dreadnought" movement; secondly, the establishment of an Australian torpedo flotilla; and thirdly, the formation of an Australian navy. All these schemes show a resolve on the part of Australia to meet a danger which is common to all parts of the Empire, and I trust that one result of the proposed Imperial Naval and Military Conference will be to turn men's thoughts from political and personal motives, and to direct them towards the main issue—what action is best for the security of the Empire? Fitly named the "Dreadnought" movement shows a keen appreciation of the fact that our first and foremost necessity as an Empire is the command of the sea. That command lies in the strength of our main fleets. If ever war comes the sea fight which will determine the fact of the British Empire, will without doubt be fought many thousands of miles away from these shores. "To come to the second scheme," Admiral Poore continued, "the establishment of a torpedo flotilla." Such a force will be of great advantage as a floating part of the defences of ports in Australia, or as an auxiliary to the main fleets if they were ever engaged in these waters, or if the Imperial naval forces were withdrawn from Australasian water to more efficient strategical ground. For the defence of Australia the presence of an efficient flotilla would have a great normal effect in Australia and a practical one in the case of possible raids. In my opinion whatever form of floating defence be adopted for local purposes in Australia, it must be under Imperial control. The personnel must be trained by Imperial officers and men, and there must be a constant flow of officers and men, Australian or otherwise, passing through the force from our great naval manœuvre grounds. I lay great stress on this last point that they must pass through our great manœuvring fleets. Only in this way can stagnation be avoided and efficiency secured. There can be no divided control in the naval defence of the Empire. There can only be one fleet and one flag. The third scheme is the establishment of an Australian navy which I hardly think this is the time to discuss. If Australia can build fifteen "Dreadnoughts" or the equivalent in the next five years for duty in the Pacific, equip them, man them and train the personnel, well and good; but otherwise I ask you to remember that we must not at this crisis in Imperial affairs look too far into the future. The period with which we are concerned is that which is comprised in the next five years, and we have got to act now. And that word now must be spelt in capital letters. We cannot allow ourselves to be led into speculation as to what may happen in 20 years' time. It is a question of ships, officers and men—to man them and the thousand and one considerations which are necessary for the fighting ships of the present day.

A NATURALISED CHINAMAN.

"How do you do?" was the greeting officially given to a professedly "naturalised" Chinese subject on the deck of the China steamer "Eastern" yesterday. "Forty," was the absurdly irrelevant reply, which, of course, threw no light on the question. "What part of China do you come from" inquired the officer, bent on giving the Celestial a further chance to prove the genuineness of his naturalisation papers. "Forty," was again the answer. "How old are you?" was a third interrogation. The answer came as before, "Forty." "H'm," reflected the Secretary for External Affairs, who had been filling the role of grand inquisitor to some of the would-be Chinese immigrants on the steamer, "if you had been asked the third question only you might have been all right." The little comedy, with certain additions and repetitions, resulted in six out of ten Chinese who had arrived in Victoria en route for Hobart, with what purported to be naturalisation papers, being promptly sent back on the vessel. The instance just quoted is typical of many. A Celestial buys in China naturalisation paper that has been legitimately issued to someone else. Armed with this document, he endeavors to enter the Commonwealth as a naturalised British subject. It does not say much for Oriental resourcefulness, however, that he should trot out his two or three words of English on the rash assumption that he is furnishing the correct reply to any question that may be asked him. The unusual number of ten Chinese, all bound for Tasmania—a part of the Commonwealth which Chinese do not greatly frequent—was on board the "Eastern" this voyage. The four who were allowed to go on will probably have more questions to answer on arrival at the island.

METEOROLOGY.

Practical meteorology, or the relation of cause and effect in weather, is of the most vital importance to Australia, a continent which as regards rainfall, may be said to be subject to no general seasonal laws such as obtain in other parts of the world. All our industries, primary and secondary, are either directly or indirectly dependent upon and affected by the vagaries of the weather, and the well being and progress of this country must therefore rely in the future on a better understanding of the laws which govern the erratic distribution of our climatological elements. The Minister for Home Affairs, bearing these facts in mind, has asked the Prime Minister to communicate with the State Premiers, urging them to bring the importance of this matter before the Universities and any suitable scientific societies in their States, and offering to supply gratis any data which the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology may publish or have available. It is hoped by this means to enlist the sympathetic support and co-operation of these scientific bodies, and to afford students an opportunity of acquiring a taste and interest in this all-important subject.

A.

MR. TRAFFORD, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, acts as Conservator of Forests, Berar, vice Mr. Rogers proceeding on eight months' leave.

THE Government of India's proposals for the re-organisation of the Preventive and Excise establishments of the Punjab are understood to have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

Inflammatory Speech by Arabindo Ghose.

"THE REFORMS A SHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

At a well-attended Swadeshi meeting, held in Beadon Square last Sunday, at which Ramananta Chatterji, the editor of the "Prabashi" presided, Arabindo Ghose, who was the principal speaker, addressed the meeting at some length. He said he always found that when Swadeshi was flagging or the boycott relaxed, it only needed an act of repression on the part of the authorities to give the movement redoubled vigour. It seemed to him impossible that the deportations should have a different effect, when nine of the most active and devoted workers for the country had been suddenly hurried away, from their homes without any fault on their part, and without the Government being able to formulate a single definite charge against them. Surely the boycott, instead of decreasing, would grow tenfold more.

What after all were the repressions? Some people had been sent to prison, some had been deported and a number of houses had been searched, and there were a few repressive enactments, limiting the liberty of the Press and the platform. This was nothing compared with the price other nations had paid for their liberty. They also would have to suffer much more than this before they could make any appreciable advance towards their goal. This was God's law. It was not the rulers who demanded the price; it was God who demanded it.

Referring to the Reform scheme, the speaker said this so-called introduction of the elective principle was a sham and the power given was nothing. For the rest it was a measure arranged with skill, which did credit to the diplomacy of British statesmen, so that we should lose and they should gain. It would diminish the political power of the educated class, which was the brain and backbone of the nation. It would sow discord among the various communities. This was not reform, but reaction. They would have to go much further in suffering and self-sacrifice before they could hope for anything substantial. They must hold firm in their determination, but keep Swadeshi unimpaired. By that, he meant, the determination to assert their national individuality in every branch of national activity.

Further, he told them that, adopting the words of Christ, the kingdom of Swaraj was within them, where no coercion or repression could interfere, where there was no Press law or sunset regulation, Indians had a wonderful power of managing things without definite means. Long before the Press came into existence, or there were any telegraph wires, the nation had means of spreading news from one end of the country to another with the rapidity of electricity. In conclusion, he said, the morning was at hand and once the light had shown itself it could never be night again. The dawn would soon be complete, and the sun would rise over the horizon. The sun of India's destiny would rise, would fill all India with its light, and over flow from India over Asia and the world.

THE LULL BEFORE THE STORM.

Significant Article in the "Bengalee."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The "Bengalee," to-day, says:—While the partition has emasculated the Bengalis as a nation, the Reform Bill in its final shape has sub-divided them into Hindus and Mussalmans. This, it says, is Lord Curzon's lull before the storm, which will never abate till both demands are fully met.

THE BIGHATI CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The "Statesman" says:—Yesterday a confidential inquiry was held by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore into the Bighati case. Six Witnesses were in attendance and gave evidence against the three accused who have absconded. Among the witnesses present was Panalal Chatterjee, the approver.

BEEF TRUST'S METHODS.

Hundreds of Butchers Close.

Several hundreds of the butchers in New York, says the "Standard's" correspondent in a message of May 27, have been forced to close their shops and temporarily to go out of business, because of the advance of from 1 1-2d. to 2 1-2d. a pound on beef, made by the big Trust. This advance in the cost of meat has followed the original increase in wheat caused by the Patten corner at Chicago, and all other general provisions have been raised in price in consequence, vegetables and groceries in particular.

"Meat has been a luxury to the poor man," said Mr. Edward O'Neill, president of the New York State Branch of the Master Butchers' Association. "The poor man has been able to eat meat only once a week, but with this new rise in prices it will be impossible for him to get it at all. This has already forced several hundreds of butchers to close their shops, and will probably cause about one-quarter of all the butchers in Greater New York—there are 7,590 of them—to go out of business. The trouble is that five men control the meat market of the country. The butchers have appealed to Mr. Taft to abolish the tariff of 27 1-2 per cent. on beef. That is the only solution of the situation because with the tariff off meat could be imported from Argentina at a profit, and the Beef Trust would be forced to lower its prices."

The prices quoted by retailers for beef to-day were, porterhouse steak from 1s a pound, sirloin steak from 11d. and other steak from 10d.

THE famous "Cries of London," after P. Wheatley, R.A., consisting of thirteen plates, finely printed in colours, were sold for 750 guineas at Christie's.

THREE men were drowned owing to a fishing boat suddenly capsizing half a mile from the shore at Yarmouth, the tragedy being witnessed by the people on the beach.

A WHITE odontoglossum was sold for £806 at the Temple Show, and other orchids realised prices ranging from fifty to 500 guineas.

THE TODDY RESOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent Government resolution on toddy so highly commendable as regards its intention of encouraging drinking of raw toddy, still it does not meet the expectation of the large mass of people pointed out by Mr. Dantra in his letter, who are the constant consumers of it and who find it hard to pay the price fixed for a bottle of toddy by the Government. Consequently the rate ought to be so minimised that sellers, according to Mr. Dantra's clear and accurate demonstration by figures, does not bring to the toddy sellers even small profit and this drawback surely tempts the toddy sellers to adulterate toddy so as to increase its quantity and make it flavoury, thereby to enable them to sell it advantageously. Under the circumstances the Government will be pleased to satisfy the want of the toddy drinking poor people by extending further grace by prescribing lowest rate possible for a bottle of toddy so that it could be safely had, by the poor, pure, of good volume and taste, and by removing the restriction of its removal from one place to another in the Presidency free of any liability. "Verbum Satis."—Yours, etc.,

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Government has declared its policy in regard to the toddy question in a resolution, which you were good enough to republish. The resolution misses one or two points which I wish to discuss here. In the first place Government should not fix any rates for the sale of toddy, either at two-foot-bother or shops. Let this be a matter of supply and demand. For the Surat District the selling rate has been fixed at four annas per gallon, and some times the shop-keepers have to sell off the stuff at three annas per gallon, if their stock of toddy is heavy. By the present process the license-holder has to mark in his account book all the sales at four annas per gallon. If the license-holders are given a free hand in selling toddy, they will charge a lower rate when their stock is full, and charge ordinary rates at other times. This will also result in drinkers being attracted to shops where pure toddy could be had even at a rate higher than the ordinary, as consumers will prefer to pay something more for a better article, rather than drink stuff which may be adulterated with water and for which they will have to pay the ordinary rate. As in every other trade, this matter of rates should be left to the decision of the license-holder and the drinker, Government not interfering the least in the matter. Users of toddy will not pay higher rate for a quality of toddy which they can get elsewhere at cheaper rates.

The other question affecting the public is the leasing of toddy shops to competent persons who know their business, rather than to outsiders who offer bids to rain others. As is done in the case of liquor shop-keepers, the toddy shops should be leased to old license-holders at reasonable fixed rates. Government should not adopt a policy whereby the license-holders be induced to cut each other's throats, which may bring in a slight increase of revenue to Government, but for which the public—I mean the general public who drink toddy—have to suffer.

MEGRESI.

Billimora, June 14.

TO IMPROVE BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read a correspondent's, Mr. N.N. Katrak's, letter in a contemporary with a certain amount of amusement. Certainly it is amusing, therefore I do not think he was serious when he prepounded his Plebeian epistle to "Ye Gods' of the Municipality. Take his first suggestion, "The White City." Surely he still has recollections of the "Medical Congress" how badly it fared, and then, it was only the wholehearted espirit de corps of the Parsi Community that made it pay and only then the last ten days, and this was all for charity. I put it to him, if a charitable object fails for want of support what will become of a "White City?" I know, it would soon be in "mourning." I now come to the "Pier" suggestion. I agree with him, it would be very nice for the Back Bay to be transformed into a miniature 'Brighton' but then where is all the money coming from for the same. As a projection out to sea of say 50 yards? As far as I can see the people prefer the sea-shore and if the "Pier" proprietors were to charge, say the nominal sum of four annas, they (the people) would prefer the sea-shore still more. Because generally speaking the inhabitants of Bombay are not the "jat" of people to pay four annas to walk out to sea a few yards on sundry planks of wood and when they get there still find themselves on the evil smelling rocks. Coming to that part of the correspondent's letter where he asks for the proprietors of the refreshment places to be allowed to put chairs outside. This is all very well, but what pavements are wide enough to allow even three pedestrians to walk abreast; let alone allowing them to sit on chairs. Mr. Katrak says let us go a step further and then he makes a suggestion of 'al fresco' affair. Just imagine an 'al fresco' entertainment on the roof of the Albert and Victoria Museum in Victoria Gardens. Yes, I can imagine it, where are the guests going to be accommodated? Now, if Mr. Katrak had suggested that wire-netting be put round and the roof let out for children's parties and such like it might be all right, but as for 'al frescoes' it might as well be let out for airship trials. I agree with him when he says surely engineering science has advanced far enough and the engineering faculty are competent enough to supply water tight roofs, for as far as I am concerned I shudder to think of the monsoon setting in properly for methinks one day I shall go home and find my goods and chattels floating over the verandah, and all on account of the so-called roofs supplied in this very up-to-date City (verb sap). Finally I wish to inform the correspondent in case he is not aware of it the people in Bombay are too a "la clique" to be of much use in transforming the City into a fair ground, for to my mind the gentleman one meets in the Bank At Home when they go to do their Banking, is the same gentleman who walks about Bombay as if he had a sudden stiffness in his back. Mr. Katrak can rest assured that if he lives long enough he will find Bombay the same fifty years hence as it is to-day.—Yours, &c.,

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you if you will allow room for these few lines in your paper. It is a great surprise to find that the time of several local trains has been changed from to-day. The Company, according to its usual practice has not yet got out the pocket time-tables which is a great hardship to the daily travellers by the trains.

I sent my man this morning to the Railway Office for a copy of the time-table and he was referred to the station stall, where he was asked to purchase one. At the latter place the stall-keeper said the few copies he had had all been sold. I fail to understand why the Company should cease their usual practice of accommodating their passengers. This Company's pass charges are heavy. Cannot they afford to do a small favour by issuing a free pocket time-table, which privelege has been allowed for many years passed? I fail to understand why there should not be sufficient copies of the time-table ready before the altered times come into force.—Yours, etc.

A DAILY TRAVELLER.

June, 15.

DR. STEIN, who for two years travelled through Central Asia from Kashgar eastwards to the borders of China, and, who has been awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, was the principal guest at the anniversary dinner at the Hotel Metropole. In reply to the toast of "The Medallists" Dr. Stein paid a tribute to his faithful terrier Dash. "Dash," he said, "accompanied me right through the expedition of 10,000 miles. My little terrier has done as good services as my own. He is now paying the penalty which all pay on returning to civilisation—he is being kept in quarantine. But in a week he will be released. Of all my companions, the terrier was closest to my heart, and his geographical experience was most valuable."

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"The Tale of Two Cities."

THE Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, a society, which has only recently been formed, gave its first performance last night at the Empire Theatre. The public certainly gave it a generous welcome, for there were few vacant seats in the building and the Club may be encouraged to further efforts in dramatic entertainment, not only by the support in numbers which it received on its first night, but by the measure of appreciation which was accorded it by its audience. No society on its first attempt expects to give a performance, at which fault—and probably serious fault—will not be taken, and in this respect the playing of the "Tale of Two Cities," a dramatisation of Charles Dickens' novel, was no exception to the accepted rule. There was plenty of room for improvement, but at the same time several members of the cast displayed an aptitude for their work, which may well be developed by further experience.

The Society was hardly wise in its selection of a play, for at a first venture the "Tale of Two Cities" was a distinctly ambitious choice, one cannot help thinking much too ambitious. The intense drama of Sydney Carton's history is a subject which would well tax the abilities of the most experienced of amateur companies and, with all deference, one may express a hope that on the next occasion, when the Dramatic Club appear before a public audience they will have chosen a subject, which is more within their scope.

Mr. Robert Anderson played very commendably during passages in his part, but the difficult impersonation of Sydney Carton was too exacting for him. In the trial scene, for instance, he certainly showed some capacity for passionate and forceful expression, but what might have been a good performance was marred by peculiarities and at times indistinctness of enunciation. Mr. Edward Sherrin made a favourable impression as Charles Darnay, and one will look for more acceptable work from him in the future, while Mr. J. J. Watson, effectively recited the dying speech of the peasant in the prologue, and Mr. Vernon Gutteridge did some good work as Dr. Manette. Miss Eloise Hartle also was an acceptable "Lucie." Good work was done by several of the minor characters and a word of praise must be given to Mr. E. Maxwell for his stage managership. The incidental and entr'acte music was charmingly played by the band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes.

The performance was given on behalf of the funds of the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital and the Indo-British Institute.

The full cast was as follows:—

PROLOGUE A.D. 1767.

Marquis Henri de St. Evremonde...Mr. Robert Anderson.
Armand de St. Evremonde. ... ,, Edward Locke.
Doctor Manette ... ... ,, Vernon Gutteridge.
Pierre Follet (a Peasant) ... ,, J. J. Watson.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

Doctor Manette ... ...Mr. Vernon Gutteridge.
Charles Darnay (betrothed to Lucie Manette) ... ... ,, Edward Sherrin.
Mr. Lorry (Manager of Tellson's Bank, Temple Bar) ... ... ,, J. J. Watson.
Jaques Defarge (a Revolutionist)... ,, P. Valentine.
Mr. Sergeant Stryver ... ... ,, Delaney.
President of the Court ... ... ,, Edward Locke.
Madame Defarge ... ... Mrs. Myatt.
Miss Pross (Housekeeper to Dr. Manette)... ... ... Miss Hartle.
Lucie Manette (daughter of Dr. Manette)... ... ... Miss Eloise Hartle.

AND

Sydney Carton (Barrister). ... Mr. Robert Anderson.

SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth annual meeting of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, limited, was held yesterday evening at Humum Street, Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth presiding.

The Directors' report stated:—The business has continued to develope steadily and the total sales for the year under review amount to Rs. 3,31,448, an increase of Rs. 66,703, over those of the preceding year. The profits for the year under report, including Rs. 313-3-7 brought forward from last year, amount to Rs. 61,772-3-10. From this has to be deducted agents and manager's commission and depreciation which amount to Rs. 18,011-13-0, leaving a net profit of Rs. 43,760-6-10, for the year. Several additions have been made during the year to the Bombay Plant and Machinery and a number of new cylinders purchased. The New Gas Factory at Delhi is approaching completion and your Directors hope to report that the Factory is in full working order by the date fixed for the General Meeting of the Company. In accordance with the desire expressed by some of the shareholders at the last General Meeting, to recognise the excellent services of Mr. R. A. Willis, the late Managing Director, during the trying and difficult period of this Company, the Directors have recommended the sum of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to him as bonus.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—At the last Annual Meeting I expressed the hope that with the altered and improved condition of things in general, and more especially with the firm of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey and Co., as Agents of our Company, we should see a great improvement in the results of the next year's working, which hope, I am glad to say, has been realised to a greater degree than was then thought possible. The net profits of the year are Rs. 19,000 better than last year. To show you how we have begun our new financial year, the sales for the first two months are one-third greater in value than those for the same months of last year, viz: Rs. 82,920 against Rs. 61,676. The profits have practically been doubled from about the time our present Agents were appointed, which is due partly to the general advance of the Company's operations and to the success our Manager, Mr. Pennington, has achieved in reducing the cost of production of Gas; but perhaps more than from these causes is it due to the financial facilities we have enjoyed through the medium of our Agents and the energy displayed by their principal, Sir Vithaldas.

Mr. Katrak has thus saved much in interest on our Bank loans; have been able to make cheaper purchases because we bought on a cash basis and could buy large quantities when the market was attractive, an instance of which is the one of coal in which we saved 10,000 rupees in spite of a larger demand for fuel at the factory owing to our increased production of Gas and Aerated Water machinery. And now I think it well to touch upon a subject which may interest many of our shareholders, viz: that looking at the smallness of our subscribed capital and the fast growing extent of our Company's business we ought to issue more shares, to the extent of Rs. 85,300, being the balance of the authorised capital, for which your Directors have in their minds to propose and to which the present shareholders will, of course, have the first opportunity of subscribing. Our Company's shares are now at something like Rs. 5 premium and are in demand at this price; and your Directors anticipate that with all our advantages of trading still continuing to assert themselves, there will still be a rise from their present value, so that for those shareholders who desire to invest it seems this opportunity will be an excellent one. Before closing, your Directors have to acknowledge the good work done by your Secretary, Mr. Hogan, and other members of our general staff. I now beg to propose that the report of the directors and audited statement of accounts be and the same are hereby received, approved and adopted.

At the General Meeting, two of the Directors, Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth and Mr. H. A. B. Payne, who retire from the Board in accordance with Clause 90 of the Articles of Association, were re-elected and Messrs. A. F. Furguson and Company were re-elected as Auditors.

A PREMIUM was put on eloquence at Dover Charity Committee dinner, the president announcing that anyone making a speech would be fined 6d. a minute, the fines to go to the fund. Despite the fining there was a fair amount of speech-making. The president, having to break his own rule, fined himself at double rates.

To decide which is the better of two models for a statue of the late Colonel Bevington, first Mayor of Bermondsey, the public are to be invited to inspect them and fill up voting papers.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Gloucester Regiment vs. Government Telegraphs.

THE match at the Cooperage, yesterday afternoon, between the Gloucester Regiment and the Government Telegraphs, provided an interesting game, the best which has been seen in the League's Tournament so far. The soldiers had the advantage in weight, but the Telegraphs were very quick on the ball and had pace. Both sets of forwards showed some nice passing.

The Gloucesters pressed early in the game and Ruck attempted to rush through a good centre by Maton, but Edie came out and cleared after a succession of corners. The Telegraphs suddenly got away, Ives missed the ball and Ryan running up put it in the net. The game was pretty open until half time, but nothing more was scored.

There was less interest in the opening of the second half when neither teams showed as much smartness or dash. The Telegraphs nearly rushed the ball through twice and then one of the Gloucester backs handling in the penalty area Ryan took the kick and scored a second goal. There were now some exciting moments at the other end, the goal-keeper smartly saving three times in quick succession. The Telegraph goal had two narrow escapes from corner kicks and then Holman getting the ball near the centre ran down and scored a third goal for the Telegraphs, who were deserved winners. Result:—

Telegraphs..... 3
Gloucesters 0

TEAMS.—GLOUCESTERS: Geal, Smith; backs, Atkinson and Ives; half-backs, Barton, Cooper and Law; forwards, Maton, Short, Harris, Ruck and Whidlow.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS: Goal, Edie; backs, Taylor and Critchley; half-backs, Woolen, Conquest and Redford; forwards, Green, O'Hearn, Ryan, Asplin and Holman.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A match was played last Saturday on the ground of the latter club, and resulted in a win for the Municipal team by 1 wicket and 99 runs.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

Bombay Gymkhana.

Saturday, June 19.—"XI" vs. "XVI," home ground.
Saturday, June 26—G. I. P. Railway, home ground.
Saturday, July 3.—Y. M. C. Association, home ground.
Saturday, July 10.—Islam Gymkhana, away.
Saturday, July 17.—Grant Medical College, home ground.
Saturday, July 24.—Elphinstone College, home ground.
Saturday, July 31—B. B. & C. I. Railway, home ground.
Saturday, August * 7.—Parsee Gymkhana, home ground.
Saturday, August 14.—Hindoo Gymkhana, away.
Friday, August 20.—Poona, home ground.
Saturday, August 21.—Poona home ground.
Saturday, August 28.—Parsee Gymkhana, home ground.
Monday, August 30—Byculla Club, home ground.
Friday, September 3—Poona, away.
Saturday, September 4.—Poona, away.
Monday, September 6.—Hindoo Gymkhana, ome ground.
Saturday, September 11.—Ahmednagar, home ground.
Monday, September 13.—Ahmednagar, home ground.
Saturday, September 25—Baronet C C, home ground.
Saturday, June 19.—"XI" vs. "XVI.", away.
Saturday, June 26.—Municipal C. C., away.
Saturday, July 3.—Fort and Prop. R. School, away.
Saturday, July 10.—Union Hall C. C., home ground.
Saturday, July 17.—New High School, away.
Saturday, July 24—Young Men's C. C, away.
Saturday, July 31—St. Xaviers College, away.
Saturday, August 7—Fort and Proprietor H. School, away.
Saturday, August 14—Union Hall C C home ground.
Saturday, August 21—New High School, Away.
Saturday, August 28.—John Bright C. C, away.
Monday, August 30.—Improvement Trust C. C, away.
Saturday, September 4.—St. Xavier's College, home ground.
Monday, September 6.—Government Telegraph C C, away.
Saturday, September 11.—Independent C C, away.
Monday, September 13—Govt. Telegraph C C, away.
Saturday, September 25.—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, home ground.
Saturday, October 2.—Bombay Behra C. C., home ground.
Monday, September 6, Tuesday 7, and Wednesday 8 Presidency vs. Parsees, Poona ground.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

Thursday, September 16, Friday, September 17, and Saturday, September 18, Parsees vs. Hindus home ground.

Tuesday, September 21, Wednesday September 22 and Thursday September 23, Presidency vs. Winners of 1st Match, home ground.

* Commence 12 o'clock.

A COUPLE of years ago a Ballarat solicitor died, leaving some £30,000 to the various local charities. In his bequest to the Benevolent Asylum it was stipulated that £1,000 of the money was to be set aside "in case the testator's brother might need it some day." This provision was considered at that time to be a joke, for the brother was in affluent circumstances as a stock and share dealer at Bendigo. A week ago he was forced to apply penniless and broken down in health—for admission to the asylum, where he is now an inmate. The £1,000 was so invested that it yields £40 per annum—sufficient for the old man's maintenance.

EUQUININE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," June 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain D P Goil, M B, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dr. J W Leather, Ph D F I C, F C S, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months and two days, with effect from 15th April.

Consequent on the grant of six months' combined leave to Mr. H Jackson, Conservator of Forests, II grade, Mr P H Clutterbuck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, III grade, in charge of the Eastern Circle, United Provinces with effect from 26th May.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Examiner of Accounts dated 4th February 1909, has been commuted into furlough and extended to 29th October.

Mr. William Percy Avery, Accountant, 1st grade attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is temporarily promoted to the Superior Accounts Branch as Deputy Examiner, Class 1, temporary rank and is appointed as Assistant to the Railway Accounts officer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive changes are ordered in the list of the General Cadre of the Political Department:—Consequent on the appointment of Major P. Z. Cox, C I E, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and with effect from the 7th January, 1909; Major A. McConaghey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class. Major A. L Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class. Captain A P Trevor, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class. Captain C G Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain S Hunt, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 16th January.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K C I E, C S I, a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd June, 1909.

Lieutenant-Colonel C Archer, C I E, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 3rd June.

The services of Captain A D G Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from 3rd June.

Lieutenant D M Field, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Darbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir with effect from the 24th May.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of the officers of the Account Department are notified: With effect from the 1st of April Mr W Alder, ICS, to act in Class I of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 14th of April Mr F D Gordon to act in Class I of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 20th of April Mr L B Ward to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Account Department: With effect from the 4th of April Messrs M A N A Hydari (on Foreign Service) and K L Datta to Class I and Rai, Nritya Gopal Basu, Bahadur, to Class II of the Enrolled List.

Mr A H Anthony, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 31st of May.

Mr. N Vijayaraghavan is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A H Anthony, or until further orders.

With effect from the 7th of December 1908, Mr W J Williamson (on Foreign Service) is promoted substantively to Class II of the Enrolled List, but will continue to be seconded while in Foreign Service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captain Frederick Lawrence Stanley Clarke, Indian Army, 30th Punjabis, and Captain Charles Cecil Rowe Murphy, The Suffolk Regiment. Captain Murphy is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Lieutenant.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenants—Ronald Despard Davies, 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment); Double Company Officer, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry,—31st March. Douglas Pott, 1st Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers; Squadron Officer, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse),—26th April.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Second-Lieutenants—Arthur Charles Percival Hill, and Robert Geoffrey Gardner—31st March; Lionel Meredith Peet,—9th April, Eric Carr Liptrot,—29th March, Arthur Edward Barstow,—11th March, Frederic George Bonney Wetherall,—13th March, William Macandrew Marshall—28th March, Henry Winton Seton,—18th April, Gerald Patrick Murphy,—15th March, Francis Downie Leslie,—1st April, Henry George Tranchell,—13th March, Rhodri Deane Owen Jones,—19th March, Ivan Lancelot O'Hara Hare—28th March, Charles Kelvynge Greenway,—21st March, Robert Darell Elford Darell,—28th March, Laurence Spencer,—14th March, Walter Joseph Nance, and King Davis Harris—13 March, Claude Alwyne Muriel Tennant,—20th March; Alike Gerald Joseph Copeland,—14th March; Robert Boisragon Dent,—28th March; John Wharton Jones Le Marchand,—14th March; Donald Theodore Macdonald and Roger Gilmore Bacon 13th March, Rafe Langdon Beddy,—15th March; Albert Henry Darley Barron and Herbert Raymond Wilson—13th March; Montague Francis Davy Cobbold,—16th March; Perceval Ivor Renorden Sandilands,—13th March; Hastings Roy Harington,—10th April; John Campbell Haverfield,—31st March; Edward Victor Francis Seymour,—19th March; and Arthur Annesley Francis Charles Hutton Dawson,—11th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Department, has been granted sixteen days' privilege leave, with furlough out of India in continuation for eleven months and fourteen days, with effect from the 6th May.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 7th April 1909:—Major J. W. H. Lyon, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate.

Major R. L. Morris, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally. Captain E. G. S. Trotter, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. Lieutenant K. E. Anderson, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally.

4th class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Sylvester Shemain is dismissed from the service by sentence of a District Court Martial with effect from the 3rd April.

The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers with honorary rank is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st June:—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Arthur Owen, F. R. C. S. E., Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Khan Sahib Channan Din, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II on that railway, vice Lieutenant C. S. M. C. Watson, R.E., Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, granted privilege leave.

Mr. C. F. Langer in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper in Class II on that railway, vice Rai Sahib Mukki Ram on privilege leave.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVENING GOWNS FOR THE LONDON SEASON.

Now that the London season is at last in full swing, writes a lady correspondent, with festivities innumerable announced for the next few weeks, the question of new evening frock becomes naturally one of the greatest importance. This is more than ever the case at the moment, since Fashion has bestowed her favours recently upon fabrics of so frail and fragile a description that the life of an evening gown is numbered by days, if not by hours, so quickly does its first freshness vanish in crowded ball-rooms and at those receptions best described as crushes, where no gown in tulle or chiffon, sinon or mousseline de soie can hope to survive with anything like dignity the inevitable struggle on the stairs and in the supper-room. Bearing in mind the brief life of frocks made in these diaphanous fabrics, there is much to be said from the economical point of view in favour of the dance and dinner gowns which are made in soft satin. One such, which I admired the other night was made in one of the new satins, with a soft mousseline surface and of a texture that is almost as light as a fine silk gauze or ninon. In colour the satin was of the palest rose-leaf pink, faintly shot with silver, of which only an occasional gleam was visible, as the folds and draperies catch the light. The long, flowing skirt was arranged with the new shawl draperies at the back and cut open on either side to show a panel of ivory-white Alencon lace, finely embroidered with both gold and silver threads and lined with silver filet net. The picturesque little bolero, characteristic of the coming mode, was cut in the same embroidered lace, arranged on a filet net foundation and outlined with trails of roses shading from the palest to the deepest pink

[redacted]E WAY.

[redacted]ANICAL CRISIS."

[redacted]iety, which seems in the [redacted]was incorporated about [redacted]y of the then Duke of [redacted]ng year the gardens were [redacted]lly reserved for the palace [redacted]. They were skilfully laid out [redacted]k, who has made the grounds [redacted]ares look twice as large as they really [redacted]arnock, was assisted by Decimus Burton, who has also left his mark on Kew; and they utilised many ornamental trees and plants of a nursery—called Willan's Farm—which occupied the site. Luckily these beautiful gardens are held on lease from the Crown, so there is little fear that they will finally be lost to the public.

MR. BIRRELL'S HOLIDAY.

Lismore Castle, county Waterford, where the Chief Secretary for Ireland and Mrs. Birrell have arrived on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, has been a Cavendish possession for more than a century and a half, and is justly famed as one of the most picturesque seats in the United kingdom. Royalty has frequently been entertained there. The late Duke spent some time there every year among his tenantry, and indulged his favourite recreation of casting a fly in the "Irish Rhine," as the river Blackwater, which flows by the castle and is a noted stream for anglers, is called.

RECOLLECTION OF SWINBURNE.

Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes to the June "Fortnightly" some memories of Swinburne dealing mainly with the years 1874 to 1880. As to the poet's "unique appearance," Mr. Gosse writes, "He was short, with shoulders that sloped more than a woman's, from which rose a long and slender neck, surmounted by an enormous head. The cranium was out of all proportion to the rest of the structure. His spine was rigid, and though he often bowed, the heaviness of his head "lasso papavero collo," he seemed never to bend his back. Except in consequence of a certain physical weakness . . . he seemed immune from all the maladies that pursue mankind. He did not know fatigue; his agility and brightness were almost mechanical." He required very little sleep, and Mr. Gosse says that when he has parted from him in the evening "he has simply sat back in the deep sofa in his sitting-room his little feet close together, his arms against his side, folded in his frock-coat like a grasshopper in its wing-covers, and fallen asleep, apparently for the night, before I could blow out the candles and steal forth from the door."

THE BODY OF A FAIRY.

Swinburne, Mr. Gosse goes on to say, "was more a hypertrophied intelligence than a man." His vast brain seemed to weigh down and give solidity to a frame otherwise as light as thistledown a body almost as immaterial as that of a fairy. In the streets he had the movements of a somnambulist and often have I seen him passing like a ghost across the traffi of Holborn, or threading the pressure of carts eastward in Gray's Inn-road, without glancing to the left or the right, like something blown before the wind." Mr. Gosse at one time often met him "on the deserted northern pavement of Great Coram-street," when returning from his work at the British Museum.

THE ACCIDENT AT ETRETAT.

Alluding to the accident which nearly cost the poet his life when bathing at Etretat in 1870, when he was "pursued floating like a medusa, with shining hair outspread, and was caught a long way out to sea" by a yachtsman who happened to be Guy de Maupassant, Mr. Gosse says: "I may record that, in describing this incident to me not long after it happened, Swinburne said that he reflected with satisfaction, when he made up his mind that he must be drowned, that he had just finally revised the proofs of "Songs before Sunrise," and that he was a little older than (I think he said not so old as) Shelley when he was drowned. He further told how "the sailors wrapped him in a sail and perched him on the deck, where, to their amazement, he recited the poems of Victor Hugo in a very loud voice till they got back to Etretat."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The International Congress of Applied Chemistry which recalls the growing importance of scientific research in the world of commerce. Almost alone among European nations Germany has fully recognised this intimate relationship, and while English and French manufacturers to a large extent still look on physicists, chemists, and mathematicians as expensive luxuries, those of Germany know better. Included in the physicists and mathematicians employed by the great Zeiss optical works at Jena, for instance, are no fewer than fourteen Doctors of Science, and in some of the German aniline dye factories hundreds of scientific and technical chemists are permanent members of the staffs.

GAMBETTA'S EYE.

A curious story is going the rounds concerning one of Gambetta's eyes. He had, the "British Medical Journal" tells, his right eye enucleated by de Wecker, and had to get a glass eye in its place. A pupil of de Wecker, who assisted at the operation, took possession of the eye and sealed it up in a bottle. When Gambetta had become famous, the pupil, who had also gained fame as an ophthalmologist, one day showed the eye to an American millionaire, who bought it for a great price. Americans, we know, are always on the watch to capture European works of art; but if they also buy up the damaged works of Nature some of our museums might do a brisk trade.

BY AEROPLANE.
(AFTER SAXE).

Sailing through the ether,
Soaring 'neath the skies,
Dodging winged cruisers
Of enormous size,
Skimming over mountains,
Like a giant crane—
Bless me! riding's pleasant
By aeroplane!

Men at every station
Shouting angrily,
Women crowding forward
Crying, "Mercy me!"
On our starboard quarter,
Solar-system ears;
Operants exclaiming,

"All aboard for Mars!"
Foreign-looking schooner
Just astern of us,
Letters on its pennant
Spelling "Sirius."
Asked our pilot, whither,
It was going. Bogge,
He the pilot, answered,
"Going to the dogs."

Heavy freighter moving
With a load of hay
To the dairy section
Of the "Milky Way;"
Rather funny title
Flying at the stern
On a silken banner,
"Water-wagon-churn."

Gentleman in goggles
Looking very blue;
Lost his round-trip ticket,
His position, too,
Woman dressed in yellow
Looking very glum,
Chewing penny package
Anti-dizzy gum.

Dame in purple raiment
Begging to get off;
Says she has a very
Trying ether-cough;
Aviator laughing
Inwardly, I guess,
Answers, with a chuckle,
"This is an express."

With an exclamation,
"Mercy makes alive!"
Lady under notice
Makes a graceful dive,
Passengers astounded,
Consternation reigns;
Reckless woman surely
Dashing out her brains.

To the rail the people
Rush with bated breath,
Thinking purple lady
Speeding to her death;
Fair high diver laughing
On her downward route
As her skirts, expanding,
Form a parachute.—

Harrold Skinner, in the "Century."

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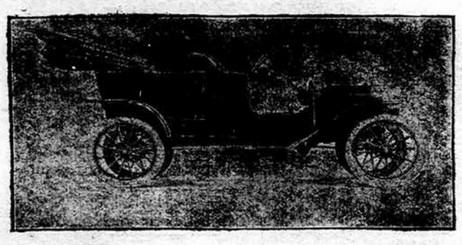

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SUPERCE & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*, — KYLLSTED & Co. Agents in *Bombay*
BURGUEN & Co., Agents for *Pondicherry*.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A few figures may bring out the slowness of the growth of Meredith's fame. "Richard Feverel" was published in 1859, and a period of nineteen years elapsed before a second edition of what is acknowledged to be one of the great novels of its century was issued. In the case of "Emelia in England" (1864) the period was 25 years, in that of "Rhoda Fleming" (1865) 21, in that of "Victoria" (1867) 19, and in the case of "Beauchamp's Career" it was 10. Things were mending when "Harry Richmond" (1871) passed into a second edition in the same year, when the "Egoist" (1879) and the "Tragic Comedians" (1880) went each into two editions in two years. But it was only when Diana of the "Crossways" (1885) ran through three editions in the year of publication that things could be considered satisfactory. Meredith, however, had begun to publish in 1856, so that it was only after a stout uphill fight of almost thirty years, during which he had unflinchingly refused to give the public anything short of his best, that he came into his own. That the tardiness of his recognition brought him at times almost to despair of British taste may be judged from this extract from a letter of 1887:—"When you tell me that Harvard has the works, and that Young Harvard reads them, the news is of a kind to prompt me to fresh productiveness and higher. In England I am encouraged but by a few enthusiasts. I read in a critical review of some verses of mine the other day that I was 'a harlequin and a performer of antics.' I am accustomed to that kind of writing, as our hustings orator is to the dead cat and the brickbat flung in his face—at which he smiles politely, and I too; but after many years of it my mind looks elsewhere." The delay was due largely to his "dreadful style"; but before that style is condemned two things must be duly considered—first the question, Could he have got his effects in any other way? and then the reflection that in his successive revisions the author sanctioned it by leaving much that was most idiosyncratic in his work unaltered.

THE DERIVATION OF "MAWKIN."

On a memorable occasion Dr. Johnson was merry in his Scottish inn, and, reflecting how the conversation had languished in a circle of learned men, chuckled to Boswell that they "had not started a single mawkin for us to pursue." The metaphor is taken from the flushing of game, and Boswell notes in a parenthesis that the word "mawkin" is "the Scottish word for hare." The word is still in use, and it is curious to note that an animal above all other associated with witchcraft derives this one of its names indirectly from the Blessed Virgin. The etymology is easy to trace. For although the abbreviation of "Mary" into "Moll" is difficult to explain, yet it has an exact parallel in that of "Harry" into "Hal." Then the addition of the diminutive "kin" makes a pet name for any girl of the name of Mary. In the shape of "Mollkin," however, or "Malkin," it passes from being a proper name to other uses. It becomes the distinguishing title of the May Queen. It has been suggested, indeed, that in this case the derivation is from "May" and "ladykin" through the intermediate form of "lakin," as in the exclamation "by'r Lakin" but this is mere conjecture. Then, due perhaps to her fireside habits, the cat becomes "malkin," and "grimalkin," the witch's familiar in Shakspere, is the "grey cat." The transition to a hare is easy, Both are "puss," and the name of one may be transferred to the other; hence Johnson's mawkin, pronounced "Scottice." Now it happens that there is a proverb common to England and Scotland involving the word, but in England in one of its English meanings and in Scotland in its Scottish, while the purport of the proverb remains the same. "There are more maids than mawkins"—i.e., man hares,—runs the Scots form, implying "Why, therefore, break your heart over any one of them?" In England—in Stephen Gosson's time, at any rate—it ran, "There be more maids than Malkin"—that is, than the May Queen,—echoing the saying "There's as good fish in the sea."

BACKGROUNDS FOR NOVELS.

Someone recently remarked that there were many backgrounds not yet exploited by the novelist, and instanced three—the family hotel, the cabin of a great Transatlantic liner, and the boarding-house. With regard to the first, the fact of the family hotel being so local an institution accounts for its neglect; while, with regard to the second, the writer modifies his statements to the extent of admitting that Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett have occasionally touched upon it; perhaps, too, he would find something of the sort in K. M. Edge's "Shuttle's of the Loom." To say, however, that the boarding-house is still virgin territory for purposes of fiction is to betray forgetfulness of one of the great masterpieces of the novelist's art. No one who has read "Le Pere Goriot" will forget the implacable realism with which Blazac describes the boarding-house of Madame Vauquer. An architect might make a drawing of the house from the specifications, and, of the interior, everything down to the stale "odeur de pension" is registered. There are the foul walls with layers of grime which here and there thicken into fantastic shapes, the unwashed napkins, the cripple chairs, the clammy sideboard where the boarding-house cat sniffs the boarders' milk, and the wax-cloth, table-cover so greasy that one may write his name upon it with no better stylus than his forefinger. The meanness of the place is remorselessly detailed—of course, intentionally. The physical squalors prepare us for the moral squalors of the story, and the keynote is as accurately struck as that of "The Return of the Native" is in the description of Egdon Heath. Here the horrors begin, "just as step by step the light of day diminishes and the voice of the guide sounds more hollow as the traveller descends into the catacombs." On the whole if the boarding-house is to be reintroduced into fiction it must be one of a different sort, for this one has been painted once for all. That Balzac himself had some of the sensations of a pioneer as he wrote one may judge from his reflection:—"Paris is a veritable sea. You may drop your plummet into it, but you will never touch bottom. You may range through the length and breadth of it and then describe it, yet, however carefully you may do so and however keen and numerous the explorers before you may have been, there will always be left some virgin, spot some unknown grotto, flowers, pearls, monsters, something hitherto unheard of that has escaped the notice of the literary divers. The Maison Vauquer is one of those curious monstrosities."

THE DISADVANTAGES OF ESSAYS.

It is possible to assign reasons for that lack of popularity of literary criticism to which Mr. Lang alluded the other day. For one thing, works of that sort share, as a rule, with all volumes of essays the disadvantage of an absence of rigorous unity of subject. Now to the reader there is the completest difference between a book composed of twelve consecutive chapters and one composed of twelve separate essays. In the former case each chapter as it is read confirms and develops the impression made by that which preceded it, and naturally passes on the mind to that which follows. In the latter there are twelve successive beginnings, and the impression of each essay banishes from the mind that of its predecessor. Further, the English reader is not much interested in literary topics. Not having the Frenchman's love of analysis for its own sake, if he likes a book he is not careful to know why, and if he does not he is not anxious to be told why he should. Finally, to read an essay on an author is generally useless unless the work of the author is already well known, and as the average reader knows few authors well, large portions of each volume of literary criticism must remain dead to him.

THE advocates of saving daylight by altering the clock have, the New York correspondent of the "Times" states, made their voices heard in Congress, though they were repulsed at the White House. A bill has been introduced to the House by Mr. Peters, "by request" providing that between two and three o'clock on the morning of each Sunday in April hereafter there will be a short hour consisting of forty minutes, while in September at the same time and on the same days there will be a long hour of eighty minutes' duration. Thus eighty minutes of daylight would be saved in summer. Greenwich time, as used for the purpose of navigation and astronomy, would not be affected by the Bill. The statement may be hazarded that the House will reject the proposal as "freak legislation," with which Congress, like the State Legislatures, is familiar.

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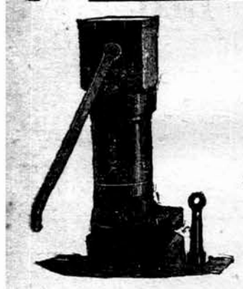

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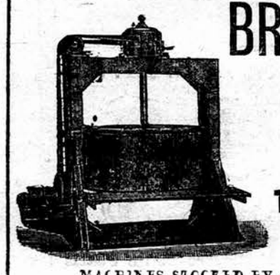

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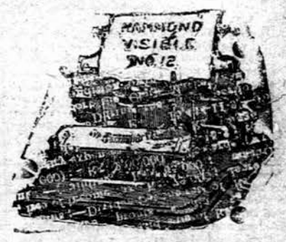

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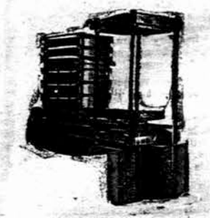

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